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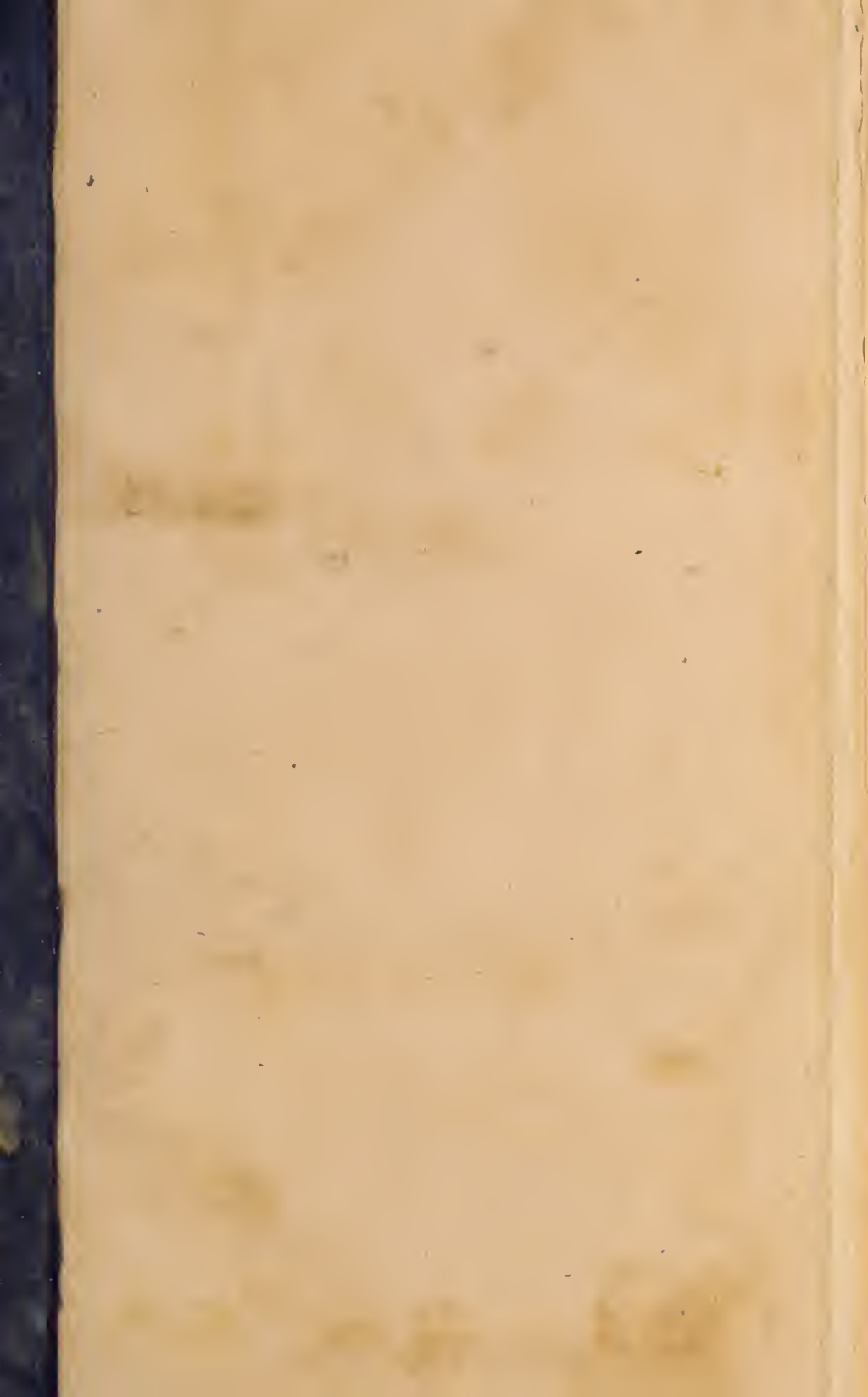
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ART. I. *Grammaire Egyptienne, ou Principes Generaux de l'Ecriture sacrée Egyptienne, appliquée a la Representation de la Langue Parlee.* Par CHAMPOLLION LE JEUNE.

Egyptian Grammar, or the general principles of the sacred writing of Egypt, as it is applicable to the purpose of expressing the spoken language. Noticed by G. T. L. Y.

THIS is a noble work, and reflects equal credit on the patient sagacity of its author, and the munificence of the minister who took it under his patronage. It is in three folio parts, and as to typography and embellishment is executed in a way worthy of the performance. A notice of it is introduced on the pages of the Repository, not for the sake of criticising its merits, which are above all praise, but to call the attention of our readers to a book, that abounds with the choicest principles of philology, and the most profound researches into the intimate structure of written language. Every general scholar ought to be acquainted with this Grammar, that the conceits about the mystic nature of alphabetic systems, which have for a long time been so carefully handed down from father to son, may be given to the moles and the bats, and that he may have before him in all its details an unravelment of that wonderful secret—the origin of written language.

The writer of these observations feels that he runs no risk in assuring any person who has made some proficiency in the fine arts, that, if he studies this Egyptian Grammar carefully, he will discover that the process of alphabetical writing from its embryo to its full development is as simple and as capable of an explanation as the

manufacture of glass, or the composure of a watch. The student who wishes to reach this point of conviction must not confine his attention to reviews, and to elementary works put forth with a promise of explaining first principles, for it has happened more than once that the writers had set down with their minds full of technical distinctions, and their views floundering in uncertainty. He must obtain the work itself, and for and by himself endeavor to follow the illustrious Champollion in his elucidation of those rules, which the old Egyptians observed in the composition of their orthographic system. If he does this with any ordinary degree of perseverance, he will satisfy himself that the spoken language of Egypt was written in hieroglyphics with as little affectation of mystery as we are tempted to put on when we draw up an inscription for a tombstone, or draft the record of some event for a piece of monumental work.

The ancient Egyptian and the modern Coptic, with few allowances for lapse of time and dialectical variation, are identical. Before the Egyptians intermingled with the Greeks, and even after that time, they used a mode of writing which had been derived from the first attempt at graphic delineation. They did this because it was a beautiful system in outward configuration, and because they had not learned the advantages of a more compendious method. When they had lost much of their love for antiquity, and had been led to see the superiority of a simpler alphabet, they borrowed one from the Greek with a slight assistance from the Hebrew. This was called the Coptic, and was the representative of the common language of Egypt, but it was no more the representative of that ordinary speech than the hieroglyphic. The former indeed was simple and easy, and the latter complex and difficult to be acquired. The one might be understood without doubt and ambiguity, the other was apt to create misconception, and demanded various helps to prevent hesitation and to produce a certainty. The causes of this were the following, which may be stated so as to assure the reader that in dealing with difficulties we are upon safe and intelligible ground. In the Coptic mode of writing, the letters follow each other in a line after the order wherein they are to be read, just as it fares in all other languages. But in the hieroglyphic, the letters are piled up into a heap, and unless aided by the context or a previous knowledge, you are at a loss to know what letter is first, what next, and so on. This practice was persisted in to favor the taste for calligraphy, while it cast a shade over the sense. In the Coptic, as in most languages, one letter was used to denote one sound—but in the hieroglyphic many. For ex-

ample, *t* or *th* might be written by twenty-two different characters, so that the alphabet was a cumbrous thing for the memory, and consequently apt to breed mistakes. Again the vowels are always written in Coptic, which not only helps one to the right pronunciation, but assists in determining the sense of the words. The value of vowels in clearing the signification may be easily ascertained by experiment. If a passage in the English language taken from the Bible, because the style is familiar, were printed without the vowels, a reader would find it difficult if not impossible to read it aloud at first sight. He would first need to pore over and study his lesson, before he understood it himself, or was prepared to convey its meaning to others. Take, for instance, the fifth commandment, and write it without the vowels, and remark the difference in its appearance.

Hnr th fthr nd th mthr, tht th dys my b lng pn th lnd wch th Lrd th Gd grth th.

In the fourth place all the words in Coptic are spelled, or made up of letters as with us. But in the Egyptian hieroglyphic system this is not the case in all instances, many of the words being represented by a single picture instead of being spelled; as for example, in place of putting the letters together to form a word for *month*, they drew a crescent with a star under it; instead of writing the word in so many letters for a *year*, they delineated a shoot or scion; and instead of spelling *heaven* they described a beam with a star under it.

These it must be confessed were not only very ingenious, but very simple; still however clear and striking these symbols might appear, written language is found to be much more perspicuous. Hence the innkeepers in Great Britain have found it expedient to write their signs in letters instead of resorting to pictures as heretofore. Besides this a question might arise oftentimes whether a character before you was to be considered as having both sense and sound, or whether it was only the symbol, or in other words a letter. The mixing up of this picture writing with the ordinary method by means of letters puzzled Dr. Young, who was the first to elicit anything like an alphabet, so that he was tempted to give up some of the best ideas he had formed on the subject. He at first assumed that all the words were spelt orthographically; but finding that this judgment was not borne out by subsequent investigations, he changed his opinion and maintained that all the characters had a meaning, and no words were spelt except proper names. Now the truth lay exactly between these two opinions, inasmuch as the Egyptians spelled some words, that is,

they used characters without sense, but with sound, and they also used characters which had both sense and sound.

The reader has here a short and plain statement of the main difficulties that were wont to beset the hieroglyphic system. But he will agree with the writer in considering such difficulties not as insurmountable. They might indeed throw impediments in the way of a ready apprehension of a passage, and perhaps even leave it at last in a state of doubtfulness, but there was nothing mysterious or wonderful in it. It is unwieldy because the Egyptians studied grandeur of appearance more than simplicity of form. But what is remarkable, they were themselves fully aware of the ambiguity to which their mode of writing would subject their composition. Hence they adopted a variety of expedients to guard against misapprehension. One of the simplest was after they had written the name of the object to draw its picture close beside. For example after they had spelled the word for cat, pig, &c., they limned the object in full just by the word. The next step was to draw a part of the object as its head or its hide, and use part for the whole in a sort of synecdoche. The third method was an equivalent for what grammarians call a metonymy; as a leaf was used to show that the word under consideration was the name of some tree; a grain, or a small circle denoted that the term referred to some mineral production. So little did the priests think of concealment, or of appropriating their secrets to themselves. They may have had their esoteric doctrines and mysteries known chiefly to themselves, but these appear not to have been intrusted to writing, or at least do not form a part of monumental records.

It may be received as a principle that the Coptic is the door whereby men must enter the study of the hieroglyphics, and the object of the Grammar before us is to establish that proposition. The author in carrying out this design has traced synthetically and analytically all the changes of the accident in both the hieroglyphic and Coptic writing, and has shown that in construction the two languages run side by side, and that in all respects they prove themselves to be the same. We have as in Coptic definite articles, pronouns to help in the formations of verbs, prepositions to serve as joints, and auxiliary particles to mark the posture of the mind in reference to the subject.

In the perusal of this noble work, the student should remember that it is immaterial by what characters a word is written so long as the sound is the name, and corresponds to one in the Coptic. The author may sometimes seem to reason as if he thought otherwise,

but probably without intending to be so understood. A student will find some trouble in dealing with the examples at first from the way in which they are translated into the French and Coptic. The method is to meet the hieroglyphic, and endeavor to construe the passage for himself with a reference to the meaning of the Coptic and French rendering, not to the manner in which the words of those languages are placed, nor to the particles that are used.

There are many words in the Chinese and Egyptian languages which resemble each other. This indicates that these tongues had a common origin, which is the case with all others that have any claim to antiquity. They had one common stock, and are but the branches proceeding from it. But there is not the shadow of a proof that either the Egyptian borrowed aught from the Chinese, or the Chinese from the Egyptian. They adopted different principles, and pursued the development by different routes. The Chinese compound their primitive portions or roots, allowing one of the twain to preserve its sound, while the other is compelled to pass into silence. The Egyptians rarely compounded their roots with a reference to their sense as well as their sound, but used them singly for sense and for sound, or grouped them into sets as sounds only, or in other terms employed them as letters in the spelling of words.

If any one is heard descanting on the similarity between the two languages he must be considered as telling tales about himself. He is at least defective in the knowledge of one of these languages, and perhaps in both. The concluding advice of the writer is that no one should listen to such childish speculations, which amuse and deceive, but cannot instruct. Instead of finding delight in these things the student should get this Grammar, or some work of like authority, and ascertain the truth for himself.

ART. II. *Capture of Shánghái and Chinkiang fú: dispatches of H. E. Lieut-general Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B., to the Rt.-hon. Lord Stanley.*

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, principal Sec. of State, colonial department.

Head-Quarters, Wúsung, June 18, 1842.

MY LORD.—I have the honor to apprise your lordship that the fleet, from various naval causes, which I am persuaded were unavoidable, only reached the anchorage of Wúsung, within the bar of the Yángtsh' kiáng, on the evening of 13th inst. The following morning I proceeded with H. E. the naval Com.-in-chief to

reconnoitre the long line of defences on both sides of the Wúsung river, those on the left bank extending from five to six miles of the Yangtze' kiáng, while the defences on the right bank consisted of a tower, with flanking batteries on a tongue of land formed by a bend of the river, which here runs from two to three miles parallel to the course of the Yángtze' kiáng. The main object, therefore, was the occupation of the left bank with its defences, at the southern extremity of which the village of Wúsung is situated, while the walls of Páushán appear a short distance in the rear of the embankments, on which the embrasures are constructed, about two miles from its termination to the northwest. We had failed to obtain satisfactory information as to the points of debarkation; one of the principal objects, therefore, of this reconnoissance was to establish the practicability of landing so as to turn the defences; one point alone seemed adapted for this purpose, about half way between Páushán and Wúsung, unless we were to effect a landing some miles up the Yángtze' kiáng, in which case it would be necessary to take Páushán before we could co-operate with the navy. It was, therefore, determined that this supposed landing-place should be examined during the night, and that, if not found practicable, the ships of war should silence the batteries that covered the regular landing-place near the village of Wúsung, when the troops should land from the steamers, which, after towing in the ships of war, were to return for them to the transports. During the night, commanders Kellett and Collinson sounded along the shore, and reported that the water shoaled to three feet about 200 yards from the banks, and that boats could not approach to land troops anywhere near the spot proposed. It was then decided to resort to the alternative already mentioned. The 15th was employed in examining and sounding the entrance into the Wúsung river; and six o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the ships of war were towed in shore by the steamers, under a heavy, and, for the Chinese, well-directed fire, not returning a shot until each ship had taken her appointed station, when they opened a fire that must have appalled the enemy, though he was not entirely silenced for a considerable time. The details of this very animating scene will no doubt be fully reported by H. E. sir W. Parker, together with the deviation from our preconceived plan of operation, occasioned by the steamers having all grounded, except the small steamer Medusa. The troops were thus prevented from participating with their gallant comrades of the navy in occupying the river line of batteries, which were by half-past seven in possession of the naval force. The troops were not landed until twelve, when having understood that a portion of the enemy, said to be about 1500 men, had retreated on Páushán, I immediately moved on that town in two columns, having directed major-general Schoedde to move his brigade in rear of the place, so as to intercept the governor of the province, who was reported to be in that town. Upon reaching it by the sea-line, I found it was in possession of major-gen. Schoedde's brigade, who had entered it without opposition from the rear, the Chinese troops and the greater part of the population having fled when they found their retreat likely to be cut off, leaving everything behind them, with about fifty guns, seventeen of which were brass.

The enemy's force consisted of 4000 to 5000 men, under admiral Chin, who fell in the batteries, in which from 40 to 50 dead bodies were found. A portion of this force is stated to have fallen back upon a city within ten miles of Páushán, and disbanded themselves; the remainder, with the governor, had fled to Súchau. We have taken altogether, at Wúsung and Páushán, about 250 guns, with quantities of powder, shot, jingals, and other munitions of war, all of which have been destroyed with the exception of the brass guns.

Wúsung is a wretched village, and Páushán, although surrounded by a wall and rampart in good repair, is a poor place, and the country around it by no means so populous or so fertile as we have hitherto found in China. The Yáng-tsz' kíáng is a magnificent river.

Having arranged with the admiral to proceed to Shánghái, a large commercial town, about sixteen miles up the Wúsung river, Sir W. Parker pushed on the light ships of war on the 17th inst. Capt. Watson, who was in command, finding the batteries six miles up the river deserted, occupied them, destroying the iron and embarking the brass guns. I propose that one column shall move along the left bank of the Wúsung, while I proceed myself in the steamers, with the remainder of the force. The 2d Madras N. I., and detachments of Artillery and Sappers and Miners from that presidency, joined the fleet on the 17th; they will accompany the force to Shánghái.

I am most thankful to be able to inform your lordship that sixteen of our kidnapped men, seven of whom are Europeans, have been restored to us by Hípú, of whose letter in reply to the one addressed to him by the admiral and myself, I beg to enclose a translation (inclosure not received). This act of reciprocal good feeling portends well.—I have, &c.

H. Gough, Lieut.-gen. commanding.

Head-quarters, Wúsung, June 18, 1842.

From H. E. Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Gough, K. G. C. B., to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
Dated 24th June, 1842.

My Lord: My letter of the 18th June will have informed your lordship of the entrance of the combined force into the Yángtsz' Kíáng, and of the capture of Wúsung and Páushan, together with the dismantling of the forts which command the entrance of the Wúsung river leading to Shánghái, and opening a very extended water communication into the interior of this province (Kíángsú). On the 19th, the troops were embarked on board the steamers, with the exception of one column, consisting of the details named in the margin, which I was anxious should move, if found practicable, by a road that I understand to exist between Wúsung and Shánghái, so as to reach at the same time with the steamers this latter city, where I was informed that 4,000 to 5,000 troops were stationed for its defence. By this movement I was in hopes to have intercepted their retreat, at all events, to prevent the abduction of the valuable property as well as the public treasure. This column I placed under lieut.-col. Montgomerie, Madras artillery, in whose sound judgment and practical resources I had every confidence. At eight o'clock, the steamers got under weigh, and by two o'clock, reached two small batteries within half a mile of Shánghái; these opened upon the steamers and the smaller ships of war which they had in tow, and after a few shots were evacuated; some of the retiring enemy, falling in with a flanking party of the land column, were fired on, but from the country being one sheet of paddy cultivation or swamp, they could not be captured. The steamers pushed on with the troops and landed them close to the city, but we found lieut.-col. Montgomerie in possession of the place. This officer, hearing the firing, and conceiving it was from the city on the shipping and troops, rapidly pushed forward with his advance, and found himself unexpectedly close to the city walls. No enemy showing himself at this point, he advanced to the north gate, which he entered unopposed, having

Madras horse artillery, ditto royal artillery, ditto Madras ditto, 18th royal Irish, 49th regt., detachment of Sappers and Miners, four light field guns, about 1000 men.

got some men over the walls to open it. It appears that the Chinese authorities and troops evacuated the city the preceding evening, except a few men who remained to fire off their guns in the batteries before mentioned. Shánghái appears a rich commercial city, with good walls in perfect repair, on which but few guns were mounted, and these all at gateways. The walls are three miles and a quarter in circumference; the population I understand to be from 60,000 to 70,000 souls. A very considerable trade is carried on at Shánghái. Its position as a commercial city nothing can exceed, being situated within sixteen miles up the Wúsung river, up which, for several miles above the city, ships of large burden can be brought with great facility.

It afforded me great satisfaction to perceive the unusual degree of confidence manifested by the people; it is true, a great proportion of the wealthiest inhabitants had left it, but the middling classes and the great body of the shopkeepers remained, and freely brought in poultry and vegetables, so that I was enabled to give the troops a good portion of these necessary comforts, after living for some time on salt provisions. I have done everything in my power to prove that the confidence was not misplaced, and I am most happy to say the troops, by their orderly and forbearing conduct in the midst of that pernicious liquor samshoo, with large stores of which we were surrounded, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and I re-embarked the whole force, with its numerous followers, yesterday morning, without a single instance of inebriety. The only injury done at Shánghái was by the Chinese robbers, who had commenced their work of depredation before we entered it. I issued a very strong edict, which, before we left, produced, in a great measure, the desired effect, and I was enabled to induce many of the most respectable Chinese to take charge of large establishments (principally pawnbrokers), the proprietors of which had fled, with a promise they would protect them from the rabble. We have of course destroyed all the iron, and embarked the brass guns, amounting altogether, including those taken at Wúsung and Páushán, to 406, about 100 of which are brass. The powder and military stores of every description have been also destroyed.

By an extensive though necessarily rapid survey of the river, sir William Parker has nearly ascertained the practicability of moving on Súchau by this route, but as I consider it an object of the most vital importance to reach the point of intersection of the Imperial Canal with the Yángtsz' kiáng as early as possible, and to take the strong fortress and important city of Chinkíáng fú commanding that point, we have deemed it right to forego all other operations for this most important one, after which I shall be anxious at once to move on Nanking. These commanding positions in our possession, as I before stated to your lordship, both Súchau and Hángchau must fall.

On my return here yesterday, I found the *Belleisle*, and I understood that the *Apollo*, with the greater part of the transports, are at Chusan. Instructions will be sent for them immediately to follow us up the Yángtsz' kiáng. With these ample means at my disposal, not only to take, but to occupy whatever may be deemed most advisable, I hope to prove to the Chinese government the extent of the power and resources of Great Britain, and the folly of persisting in rejection of the terms offered.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

HUGH GOUGH,

Lieut.-general, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

P. S.—I omitted in the foregoing dispatch to report to your lordship, that the same Chinese mandarin who came to me at Chápú, brought me, on the 20th inst., at Shánghái, a letter from Hípú, of which, together with Sir William Parker's and my joint answer, I beg to inclose a translation.

Hípú, late governor-general of Kiángnán and Kiángsí provinces, assistant minister of the Cabinet, and now lieutenant-general of Chápú, sends the following communication:—

"I find on examination that the English prisoners have been restored, and a letter has been sent with them; whilst, however, making peace, by putting a stop to war, and entering upon arrangements respecting the trade, I all at once received a letter from Kiángnán, stating, that a large fleet of your honorable country had sailed to the entrance of Wúsung river, without my knowing what was the object. When I, the minister and governor, two years ago, carried on, at Chuhái, a correspondence with all the commanders-in-chief, I was then fully aware that your honorable nation was highly prizing justice and good faith. Now, however, when the two countries are on the eve of concluding peace, then sails the whole fleet suddenly to the entrance of Shánghái river, firing guns and stirring up a quarrel, which is on one side carrying on a correspondence about peace, and on the other hand to give rise to rancor and to promote hostilities; what has thus become of good faith, and where is the justice? This I, the minister and governor, am not able to comprehend fully.

"Our two empires have now for three years been at war; the soldiers and people who have been killed are innumerable, and the misery entailed is unspeakable and grievous to recount. It is, therefore, requisite, in accordance with the celestial rule, to feel regret at those evils and to put down the war; but if one proves disobedient to the dictates of Heaven, it is to be feared that Heaven will visit us with punishment, and who will be able to endure this? Your honorable country has hitherto laid strong upon commerce, and considered war as nefarious, with the hope of putting a stop to the misery of war, and enjoying the advantages of an open market. Now, if this takes place, the people of your honorable country may all return home and enjoy their property, and the men of our own nation could also every one of them go back to their families, and gain a livelihood, enjoying the blessings of peace. Is not this far better than to fight for successive years, and fill the land with the bodies of the slain?"

"I have sent this letter by an officer, who will wait for an answer; this is my communication to the commander-in-chief.

"Táukwáng, 22d year, 5th month. June, 1842."

(True copy of Mr. Gutzlaff's translation.)

"The high officers commanding the combined British forces take the earliest opportunity of thanking Hípú, late governor-general of Kiángnán and Kiángsí, assistant minister of the Cabinet, and now lieutenant-general of Chápú, for the release of the British subjects, who were in the hands of the Chinese at Hángchau, and to assure him that they gladly recognize in this act that good feeling which should always subsist between civilized nations, and which H. E. will find reciprocated by the liberation of the Chinese prisoners which have since fallen into our hands. They learn with much gratification, H. E.'s appointment of lieutenant-general of Chápú, as it is always satisfactory to them to have to act with one whose conduct has impressed them with the highest respect. The high officers have now to acknowledge the receipt of H. E.'s letter of Táukwáng, 22d year, 5th month, by his officer; and they can but refer him to their last communication, wherein they expressed their inability to cease hostilities until the Chinese government were disposed to negotiate on the terms offered by the British government, through the medium of her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, who was then daily expected at Chusan, and is now probably on his way from that island to Wú-sung. The high British officers beg to repeat that, with an undiminished desire to lessen the calamities of war, it is their duty to proceed with hostilities until they are assured that a functionary, duly authorized by his imperial majesty, or the Chinese government, is prepared to negotiate a peace, which may be honorable to both

nations, and to meet those just demands which have been repeatedly submitted to his imperial majesty.

"Your Exc. must be aware that, with every respect for your exalted position, and acknowledged probity, the high British officers have not to this hour been apprized, that Y. E. has been authorized to treat on the conditions promulgated by the British government; and they beg to repeat that, until such assurance is given, they have no power to stop for one moment the operations of the combined forces, which have lately been greatly augmented: and further reinforcements, to a large extent, are hourly expected to arrive here. And, much as they lament the necessity of prolonging the calamities of war, they have no alternative, until this desired communication is officially made, when Y. E. will find that the British commanders-in-chief are no less disposed than Y. E. to resume the blessings of amity and commerce.

"H. GOUGH, Lieut.-general, commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

"W. PARKER, Vice-admiral, naval Commander-in-chief."

"I lípú, late assistant minister of the Cabinet, and governor-general of Kiángnán and Kiángsí, sends the following reply to your communication. On the 4th moon, 18th day, (27th May,) he received your letter, and made himself fully acquainted with the contents thereof:—

"Since I, the late minister and governor-general, and you honorable general and admiral, treat one another with sincerity, and there exists the utmost good faith on both sides, it will not be difficult to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. It is necessary to wait until the main points of the question have been fully satisfied, and I shall then, in conjunction with the terror-spreading general and the lieut.-governor Liú, distinctly report the same to the great emperor, that he may confirm the arrangements to show their faithful observance.

"All our men that were taken prisoners at Chápú have already arrived; and on inquiry I found that your honorable general and admiral gave the hungry rice to eat, and allowed to the wounded medical attendance, and we feel obliged for your kindness and courtesy. We also dispatched, under an officer, the men of your honorable country that were previously taken, with a letter, to Chápú. but your vessels had already sailed, and it was impossible to reach them. We therefore, took back both the men as well as the letter. We have now again drawn up this document, and send the thirteen men that could not come up, with three more from Shauhing, that you may receive and examine them, and send us an answer, to enable us to negotiate and make arrangements, in order to protect the lives of the people of both countries, to enjoy conjointly peace, and to obtain the assistance of heaven. This, I think, is also the delight of your honorable general and admiral, that it may take place. Such is the most important object of this communication."

"The above is addressed to general Gough, admiral Parker.

"Táukwáng, 22d year, 4th moon, 29th day. June 7th, 1842."

Head Quarters, Chinkíáng fú, July 25th, 1842.

MY LORD,—It affords me great gratification to announce to your lordship that our progress up the Yángtsz' kiáng has, under Divine Providence, been most propitious, and our first operations upon the shores of this mighty river most successful.

His excellency sir William Parker, who, I will here beg leave to mention, accompanied me throughout all our operations before Chinkíáng fú until we entered the city, and from whom I have upon this as upon all other occasions, experienced the most cordial and able support, will no doubt enter fully into detail upon all the subjects coming more particularly within the naval department; I shall, therefore, very slightly touch on them.

We sailed from the anchorage off Wúseung on the 6th. Many unavoidable delays occurred in bringing a fleet of upwards of seventy sail of men-of-war and

transports up a river for the most part totally unknown, and we did not reach Suishán, the first point where opposition, if it can be so termed, was offered, until the 14th. A few shots were fired here from some small batteries, recently erected, at the leading ships, which landed their marines, when the enemy fled. The fleet anchored at this point, and the batteries and guns were destroyed. Unfortunately, the wind came more ahead the next morning, which together with the strength of the current, and the further difficulty presented by a sudden bend of the river, prevented the ships from proceeding on the 15th. On the 16th, however, I accompanied sir W. Parker, in the steam-frigate *Vixen*, and made a very satisfactory and accurate reconnoissance of both Kinshán and Chinkiang fú. The steamer passed close to the shore, within musket-range of the Imperial canal, which passed through the suburbs of the city, and without meeting the slightest opposition, hundreds of the inhabitants, crowding the shore to gaze on her as she passed. This, as well as all our accounts, led me to believe that little if any resistance would be made. Not a soldier appeared upon the city walls, nor could I perceive any encampments in the neighbourhood. We returned to the fleet that evening.

On the 17th, some of the fast-sailing ships of war were enabled to pass the bend, and proceeded up the river. On the 19th, the *Cornwallis* effected the passage, and a favorable change of wind enabled the whole fleet to reach Chinkiang fú on the 20th.

This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half-a-mile from the river; the northern and the eastern face upon a range of steep hills; the western and southern faces on low ground, with the Imperial canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which, and within 1000 yards, is the island of Kinshán, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees. The island is not more than a few hundred yards in circumference, and by no means calculated for a military position, being commanded completely by the hill on the right bank of the river.

About a mile and a half lower down the stream there is a bluff height, connected by a narrow ridge, with a smaller hill, both capped with joss-houses, and both commanding the northern angle of the city wall. Here I determined to land one brigade. My first intention, when I reconnoitred this place on the 16th, was to land the other brigade near a range of low hills about two or three miles further eastward, so as to act against the eastern face of the city; but the fleet having come to anchor on the 20th so far up the river, I was induced to alter my plan of attack, and the more readily, as I perceived from the top of the pagoda on Kinshán three encampments at some distance, on the slope of the hills southwest of the city. It therefore appeared an object of importance to land a part of the force, so as to cut off these troops; and as I ascertained that there was a good landing-place below the hill, nearly opposite to Kinshán, I determined to disembark there the two remaining brigades, with the brigade of artillery.

The necessary arrangements were immediately made for landing at daylight on the 21st. Major-general Schoedde's brigade (the 2d), consisting of Royal Artillery, capt. Greenwood; 55th Regt., major Warren; 6th Madras N.I., lieut.-

colonel Drever; Rifles, 36th Madras N. I., capt. Simpson; 2d Madras N. I., lieutenant-colonel Luard; detachment of Sappers, lieutenant Johnstone, was ordered to land at daylight, under the bluff height north of the city; and the major-general was instructed to take and occupy the two hills that command the northern and eastern faces, with directions to turn this diversion into a real attack, if he found it practicable without incurring much loss.

The first brigade, under major-general Lord Saltoun, was directed to land at the same time below the hill, opposite Kinshán, occupy this hill with two companies of the troops first landed, viz., 26th Cameronians, lieutenant-colonel Pratt; Bengal Volunteers, lieutenant-colonel Lloyd; flank companies 41st Madras N. I., major Campbell; 98th Regt., lieutenant-colonel Campbell; and form on the first open space at its base, out of view of the city and encampments, so as to cover the landing of the brigade of guns under lieutenant-colonel Montgomerie, of the Madras Artillery, and of major-general Bartley's brigade (the 3d); 18th Royal Irish, major Cowper; 14th Madras N. I., major Young; 49th Regt., lieutenant-colonel Stephens. The first brigade, under Lord Saltoun, I destined to attack the encampments; while with the third brigade, and the brigade of artillery, I proposed to operate against the west gate, and the western face of the city, taking advantage of such ground and circumstances as might present themselves.

The brigades of major-generals Lord Saltoun and Schoedde commenced landing before daylight, but considerable delay took place in effecting the disembarkation from the rapidity of the current, the scattered state of the ships, some of which were aground, and from some mistake on the part of one of the new steamers. The guns were next landed, and major-general Bartley's brigade followed. I accompanied major-general Lord Saltoun's brigade in landing, and from the steep hill already mentioned, had a full view of the city and encampments. On the wall of the former but few men appeared, but the encampments were still occupied, though not more than from 12 to 1,500 men showed themselves. I therefore directed Lord Saltoun to move forward at once with the troops of his brigade first landed, the 98th regiment, with some companies of the Bengal Volunteers and the flank companies of the 41st M. N. I., to attack and destroy the encampments, and if possible cut off their communication with the city. I sent 3 guns under major Anstruther with this brigade, and a detachment of sappers, in case difficulties should present themselves. Three companies of the Bengal Volunteers under major Kent having landed some time afterwards, I sent major Gough, deputy quartermaster general, to accompany them, with directions to fall on the enemy's right flank, perceiving a path over some undulating ground which I thought might possibly lead them between the encampment and the city. These three companies first came in contact with the enemy, not having apparently been seen, until they came close to the position, when the Chinese very gallantly rushed on them, and were not repulsed until they almost came into actual contact. Lord Saltoun executed his orders most satisfactorily, driving the enemy before him over the hills and destroying the encampments.

The 26th having landed, proceeded to cover the guns, which lieutenant-colonel Montgomerie had placed in a strong position on a low hill to the west of and commanding the walls, of which we could take a considerable portion in reserve. I could perceive that no strong body was in reserve at this point,

although the embrasures and loop-holes were all manned, evidently by Tartar troops, prepared to defend their post. Here I determined to make the assault so soon as major-general Bartley's brigade should join me, as I felt assured that my guns would soon clear the ramparts of the Tartars; and I was given to understand that the canal was fordable, a ridge of earth evidently thrown up on the original excavation giving me perfect cover to within fifty paces of the walls.

As soon as the 18th and greater part of the 49th joined me, the 26th being for the time attached to this brigade, everything was prepared for the assault; I directed, however, the deputy quartermaster general, major Gough, to ascertain the correctness of my information as to the canal. Three officers rushed down the bank with him, and I think it but right here to mention their names. Captain Loch, R. N., who, being an amateur in this expedition, has acted most zealously as my extra aide-de-camp; lieutenant Hodgson, of the Cornwallis, and lieutenant Heatly, deputy assist.-adjutant general, who has ever been forward where he could be useful. These four officers swam the canal, thus ascertaining its impracticability, and the incorrectness of my information.

I was now equally distant from the west and south gates, but perceiving that the suburbs would give me cover, I decided on forcing the former; we soon reached this point, and covering parties were pushed on close to the banks of the canal, major Malcolm of the 3d Dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my extra aide-de-camp, and brevet captain Balfour, brigade major of artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate. Two guns, under lieutenant Molesworth, of the Madras Artillery, were also judiciously placed, so as to take the works in flank.

Under this cover, captain Pears, the commanding engineer, with great spirit and judgment, placed the powder bags, and effectually blew in the gate, giving the troops a clear entrance through a long archway, not, as it proved, into the body of the place, but into an outwork of considerable extent. In this outwork we met captain Richards, of the Cornwallis, who had most promptly landed the marines of that ship, on hearing that two gun boats, with artillery, in proceeding up the canal, had unexpectedly approached the walls, and were severely pressed. Finding, however, the attention of the enemy diverted, he escalated this work in the re-entering angle near a sallyport. All further difficulties at this point were cleared, as we found major-general Schoedde in possession of the inner gateway.

This officer, with his wonted decision, taking advantage of his discretionary power, converted his diversion into a real attack, escalated the city walls at the north angle, cleared the whole line of rampart to the westward, and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended. I cannot too strongly express my approval of the spirited and judicious way in which major-general Schoedde fulfilled my orders; nor can I better convey to your lordship the operations of his brigade than by forwarding his report.

By these combined movements a body of Tartars was driven into one division of the western outwork, without a possibility of retreat; and as they would not surrender, most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the Tartar troops them-

selves or by our guns. As soon as I could collect a sufficient body of the 3d brigade, I directed major-general Bartley to proceed with it along the west face, and occupy the several gates to the south and east of the city. The sun at this time being nearly overpowering, I was anxious to keep as many of the men as possible under cover until towards the evening, when I proposed moving into the Tartar city, and occupying the principal positions; but the troops under maj.-gen. Bartley, consisting of the 18th, and part of the 49th regt., were soon hotly engaged with a body of from eight hundred to a thousand Tartars, who, under cover of some inclosures, opened a destructive fire upon our men, as they were filing round the walls. The leading division of the 49th dashing down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right, they were soon dispersed, although some of them fought with great desperation. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the spirited manner in which major-general Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The admiral, who was moving with the marines of the Cornwallis along the line of wall which had been cleared by the 55th, hearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford assistance, attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points in the streets where the Tartars had collected.

The sun now became so overpowering, that it was impossible to move with men already fatigued by their exertions, and I regret to say that several died from the intense heat. We remained, therefore, in occupation of the gates until 6 o'clock, when several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. The Tartar general's house was burnt; that of the lieutenant-general Hailing, it appears had been set on fire by his own orders, and he was destroyed in it; his secretary, who was found the next morning by Mr. Morrison, principal Chinese interpreter, related this event, and pointed out the body of the unfortunate chief. Finding dead bodies of Tartars in every house we entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells or otherwise murdered by their own people, I was glad to withdraw the troops from this frightful scene of destruction, and place them in a commanding position at the principal public offices in the northern quarter of the city. The following morning, search was made for arms, ammunition, and treasure; about 60,000 dollars' worth of sycee silver was found in public offices, and all the arms and arsenals discovered were destroyed.

It would appear that the Tartar soldiers did not calculate on the rapidity of our movements, and considered the city impregnable; a great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families; the loss of life has been therefore appalling, and it may be said that the Mantchoo race in this city is extinct. As in all other places we have taken, the respectable inhabitants have fled, as well as the local authorities. The suburbs are larger than the city, which is about four miles in circumference; plunderers flocking in by hundreds from the country have joined the populace, and such is their systematic mode of proceeding, that, in one instance which came to my knowledge, they set fire to both ends of a street in the western suburb, where there was a large pawnbroker's shop (uniformly the first object of pillage), in order to check all interruption, while they carried off their booty by the side lanes. I was most anxious to put a stop to these scenes of devas-

tation, but it would not have been practicable in so wide a labyrinth of streets and lanes, without constant harassing exposure to the troops, during the hottest season of the year. Cholera has made its appearance: Ensign Weir, of the 49th regiment, died this evening, and several men of the same corps have been attacked by the disease.

I propose to leave major-general Schoedde with his brigade here. Two regiments and a detachment of artillery will occupy the bluff height and a smaller hill, which command the north angle of the city walls, in which I have directed extensive breaches to be made, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished. Another regiment will occupy the hill above the mouth of the canal, and opposite to the island of Kinshán: sir William Parker leaving a proportionate number of ships, with the remainder of the force, we shall advance on Nanking.

The mandarin who has so frequently visited us has again brought a joint dispatch from Kíying, maternal uncle to the emperor, and Hípú, which, together with his answer, will, no doubt, be submitted by her majesty's plenipotentiary. It only now remains for me to express my warmest approval of the conduct of the troops of all arms, as well Native as European; all were animated with one common feeling of devotion, and the anxiety of all ranks to meet my wishes has been most cheering. Major-generals Lord Saltoun and Bartley, and lieutenant-colonel Montgomerie, report most favorably of the assistance they derived from the several commanding officers under them, and from their respective brigade staff.

To the officers commanding brigades and corps, as to all the general and my personal staff, I am much indebted; and it affords me great satisfaction to add that lieutenant-colonel Mountain, the deputy adjutant-general, was sufficiently recovered from the severe wounds he received at Chápú to take his usual prominent share in every active operation.

I regret to say that our loss has been considerable, but not more than was to be expected, from the desperation with which the Tartars fought for their homes, and from the strength of their positions. I inclose a return of killed and wounded, with a sketch of the town and the operations before it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. GOUGH, lieutenant-general.

P. S. 29th July.—I am sorry to report that since the foregoing dispatch was written, lieutenant-colonel Stephens, commanding the 49th regiment, has died, in consequence, I fear, of the great fatigue and exposure to the sun which he underwent on the 21st inst.

Return of ordnance, mounted on the walls of Chinkiang fú, captured on the 21st of July, 1842. Iron guns: 2 12-pounders, 1 9-pounder, 2 8-pounders, 2 5-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 7 3-pounders, 2 2-pounders; total, 20. The whole of these guns have been destroyed. N. B.—In addition to the above, a large number of jingals, matchlocks, spears, bows and arrows, about 3,000 lbs. of gunpowder, and a variety of military appointments, were destroyed in the different magazines and storerooms in the city.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the above force, under the com-

mand of H. E. lieutenant-general Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., at the attack on the enemy's entrenched camp, storm and capture of the city of Chinkiang fú, on the 21st July, 1842.

Recapitulation.—Killed: 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 29 rank and file; total 34. Wounded: 14 officers, 1 warrant officer, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file 1 follower; total, 107. Missing: 1 drummer, 2 rank and file; 3. Killed, wounded, and missing; 17 officers, 1 warrant officer, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 117 rank and file, 1 follower.—Grand total, 144.

Major-general Schoedde's Report.

Sir: Pursuant to the instructions of his Exc. Sir Hugh Gough, directing me to land my brigade at the bluff point overlooking the town, for the purpose of creating a diversion, but leaving it to my discretion to convert it into a real attack if I should deem it advisable to do so, I have the honor to inform you, that, as soon as a sufficient number of men had landed, I took possession of the joss houses on the hill, detaching the rifle company to a small wooded hill in my front, and after having reconnoitred the ground, I made my arrangements for the escalade of the town at the north-east angle. Whilst waiting the arrival of the remainder of the 2d and 6th regiments Madras N. I., the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon us from guns, jingalls, and matchlocks; this was immediately returned by the rockets of the Royal Artillery with considerable effect, and as soon as I could assemble such portion of the brigade as had been landed, I directed the assault of the place in the following manner; half the rifle company, under the command of Capt. Simpson, rushed from the hill across the valley, and crept up under cover close to the walls, keeping up a well-directed fire against the embrasures of the place. The grenadier company of H. M. 55th foot, and two companies of the 6th Madras N. I., with the Sappers carrying the ladders, under the command of brevet-major Maclean, 55th foot, advanced against the north-east angle. The Sappers, commanded by lieutenant Johnstone, with the greatest steadiness and gallantry reared their ladders against the wall, and in a few minutes the grenadiers of the 55th had mounted, and, dividing into two parties, proceeded to clear the ramparts, one party turning to the right, under brevet-major Maclean, and another to the left, under lieutenant Cuddy, of 55th.

As we had only three ladders, reinforcements could not follow very quickly; and the enemy defended himself with the greatest gallantry, disputing every inch of ground, and fighting hand to hand with our men. Major Warren, commanding 55th foot, after he was wounded himself, cut down two of the enemy, and was personally engaged with a third, whilst the 55th and Rifle company 36th Madras N. I., were obliged to carry every angle and embrasure at the point of the bayonet.

In the course of about an hour and a half we arrived at the west gate, where I shortly afterwards had the honor to meet his excellency. In the mean time, part of the 2d and 6th regiments Madras N. I., and the Royal Artillery, having mounted the ramparts, followed that portion of the grenadiers which had turned to the left; and after a severe struggle cleared the walls on their side until they met the third brigade. I am particularly indebted to lieutenant-colonel Drever, 6th N. I., whose death, from fatigue and exposure to the sun, I am very sorry to report; to Capt. Reid, 6th Regt., who succeeded lieutenant-colonel Drever in the command of his regiment; to lieutenant-colonel Luard, commanding 2d N. I.; to major Warren, 55th foot, for the manner in which he led his regiment, and who was severely wounded; to brevet-major Maclean, 55th foot, who commanded the storming party; to Capt. Greenwood, commanding the Royal Artillery; to captain Simpson, commanding the Rifles, who I regret to say was severely wounded under the walls at the commencement of the attack; to lieutenant Cuddy, H. M.'s 55th foot, the first man to mount the walls, and who was shortly afterwards severely wounded; and to lieutenant Johnstone, commanding the Sappers. Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the commissariat, afforded me most able assistance, as did also captain Sheriff, of the 2d N. I., and assistant-adjutant-general, to whom I am likewise greatly indebted. To my major of brigade, captain C. B. Daubeney, 55th foot, my thanks are particularly due, for the zeal, intelligence, and attention with which the duties of the brigade were discharged.

I must also beg to express my best thanks to captain the hon. F. W. Grey, commanding H. M.'s ship *Endymion*, who superintended the disembarkation of the brigade, and who volunteered to accompany me throughout the day, for his able assistance, and prompt and kind attention to every request I made him regarding the landing of the men.

I am, &c.,

J. H. SCHOEDDE, major-general.

ART. III. *Narrative of the Expedition to China, from the commencement of the War to the present Period; with Sketches of manners, &c., &c. By commander J. Elliot Bingham, R. N., late first lieutenant of H. M. S. Modeste. In two vols. London, Henry Colburn, publisher. 1842.*

THESE little volumes are well worth reading. Those who are familiar with the facts detailed in them, will be pleased with the simplicity and fidelity of the narrative, and with its easy and modest style. All the important facts relating to the expedition have been methodically arranged, and the story enlivened by many brief notices of the manners and customs of the Chinese. In many of the incidents recorded, lieut. Bingham was himself an actor; and where this was not the case, he has had recourse to the most authentic sources of information. On the character of the war he remarks: "This age of darkness and ignorant arrogance" in which the Chinese have long been, "must fast melt away before the present movement. It is consoling, under the sufferings which the obstinacy and perfidious conduct of their government compel us to inflict upon the people, to reflect that the contest now in progress must result in throwing open the vast empire of China to a more intimate communication with Europeans than has ever yet existed; and thus while it benefits both them and ourselves, in a commercial point of view, must under God, be the means of elevating them from their present degradation to a state of real civilization. Above all, it may open to the labors of the Christian missionary one third of the population of the globe!" The preface, from which these few lines are borrowed, is dated New House, Gosport, October 1, 1842. The storm of war had then hushed. Peace was declared.

Having expressed a favorable opinion of lieut. Bingham's work, we will not enter upon any formal review of his narrative, but merely select from its pages such incidents as have not yet found a place in the Repository. Nearly one half of the first volume is filled with preliminary matter, the writer having been anxious to put his readers "in possession of the main points, and the consequences which are based on or have arisen out of the opium question." Touching the confidence which exists between the buyers and sellers of the drug, he gives us the following incidents:

"The greatest reliance was placed, by the Chinese dealers, in the honor

of the masters of the clippers. Frequently, when pressed by the guard-boats, they would leave quantities of their silver on board, until some future opportunity offered of their getting the opium. A gentleman informed me that on one of his voyages along the coast, he had above 50,000 dollars in bags, left on board his vessel for better than five months, without even knowing to whom they belonged; the boat that brought them having come alongside late at night, and put them on board. The way in which the Chinese prove their ownership to dollars, thus left, is curious and simple: in each bag is deposited a wooden tally, notched in some peculiar manner; when the owner comes to reclaim his money or opium, he produces a duplicate one, or rather, one that fits exactly into the one in the bag, and by this dumb evidence, at once substantiates his right. When we were in the outer anchorage at Chusan, we had frequent applications made to us for opium. On one occasion the cruizer had a bag of dollars thrown on board her at night, a boat coming with an opium order next day, and Fokie could hardly be convinced that he had mistaken the vessel." *Page 160.*

The *Modeste*, with the *Melville* and *Pylades* left the cape of Good Hope, under command of admiral Elliot, in the spring of 1840. In the summer she was in the Chusan Archipelago, where on the 29th of July, we find some notices of the productions of the earth and sea, especially of vegetables and salt, two very important articles, among even the poorest of the Chinese.

"After the various duties of the day were over, captain Eyres kindly offered me a seat in his boat. I proceeded with him to explore the Elephant's trunk, a long narrow and high island, full of fertile indentations, which have evidently been arms or bays of the sea, but have been rendered fit for cultivation by the deposit of the earthy matter previously held in suspension by these turbid waters. By the aid of man erecting embankments, these original estuaries have been converted into flourishing rice-grounds. Through the whole of this group of islands the same operations of nature and man may be traced. The higher lands afforded a welcome supply of brinjals, vegetable mallows, and pumpkins, the inhabitants readily parting with them, and many of them at first refusing to accept payment. In this, however, they were not allowed to persist; and sixpences, with the likeness of our gracious queen upon them, soon found great favor in their sight, being often taken in preference when the quarter dollar was refused. Much salt was made by the villagers, and, as well as I could understand from the want of oral communication, the following was their process:—

"Over their salt-pans is spread a sandy earth, upon which they pour in an abundance of water from the sea, and when it is entirely saturated therewith, and the water has been evaporated by the rays of the sun, this dried earth is chipped off to about one inch in depth. This is then trodden into vats, built of clay for the purpose, about seven feet long and four feet broad, having a sieve-like bottom formed of canes: sea-water is then poured on

the top; and allowed to filter through this earth and cane-work into a reservoir beneath, from which a small gutter, formed of half a bamboo, leads it into large round pans. Some of this liquid I tasted, and found it to be a very strong brine, which they were boiling down at the adjoining village, in glazed earthen pans, placed in a row, with fires under each pan. It reminded me much of the interior of a boiling-house on a sugar estate in the West Indies.' " Page 207.

In our volume for 1841 (see page 516), there has been given a brief notice of a rencontre between the Pylades and three piratical vessels. The following account was given to lieut. Bingham by commander John Hay, then first lieutenant of that ship.

"On the 29th of July, at about five P. M., the Pylades anchored off the Kewsan group, when the jolly-boat was sent to purchase some fish from a fishing-junk close by, the people of which pointed to three junks at anchor between two and three miles in shore; informing the boat's crew by signs, that they were armed, fired guns, and cut people's heads off. Captain Anson being informed of these circumstances, and having attentively examined them with his telescope, felt convinced they were not war junks, but pirates, and determined on sending the boats to ascertain if his opinion was right, and whether the fishermen's signs had been correctly understood. He directed the officer, if they were merchant-junks, not to interfere with them, but if of any other description, to bring them out. In twenty minutes the boats were hoisted out, manned, armed, and proceeding on this duty under the command of lieutenant Hay in the ship's cutter, lieutenant Touseau in the gig, Mr. Jefferies (mate), and Mr. Ford (mid.) being in the pinnace, while Mr. Rook (mid.) had charge of the jolly boat, accompanied by Mr. Tweedale, the assistant-surgeon. The whole force consisted of six officers and forty-one seamen and marines. Mr. Hay, feeling that there would be sufficient work for all the boats, should resistance be offered, kept them well together. By the time they had nearly reached the suspected vessels it was dark; but the junks were distinctly seen at anchor about three hundred yards distant, in a small bay close off a fishing village, with a space of about fifty yards between each. The boats now lay on their oars, formed, and loaded their small arms, the officers and men receiving strict injunctions not to fire, or otherwise annoy the crew of the junks, unless first attacked, or in obedience to orders given by lieutenant Hay to do so; the nearest junk to be the first boarded, the pinnace and jolly-boat doing so on the starboard side, while the cutter and gig would do the same on the port side. The junk's decks were now seen covered with men; everything being ready, the word was given to *stretch out*, the boats dashing gallantly alongside under a heavy but ill-directed fire from matchlocks, jingals, and guns. As the men attempted to board, they were knocked back into the boat with pikes and hooks, numerous stinkpots being thrown in at the same moment, the sulphurous vapor of which rendered some of the men temporarily inefficient. The boats were therefore allowed to drop clear

of the vessel, and some heavy and well directed volleys were fired among the people on the crowded decks; the other junks, supporting their comrades with their guns and jingals; but it was of little avail against the quick firing of the boats' crews, and the pirates soon showed symptoms of having had enough; when the boats advanced a second time, our brave tars mounted the sides of the junk, her crew flying before them, and jumping into the sea.

"Fleming, a fine young fellow, had a narrow escape; a gigantic Chinese making a desperate cut at him with a heavy battle-axe. He had just time to save himself, by throwing up his musket as a guard, the stock of which was broken by the weight of the blow. He instantly threw his own away, and catching one from a shipmate, effectually prevented his antagonist from repeating the experiment. Having carried this vessel, the boats proceeded with the intention of attacking the two others, but they had, seeing their comrade captured, cut their cables and made off. Lieutenant Hay immediately gave chase: it was however in vain, for by their numerous men and oars they soon left his boats behind; returning therefore to his prize he dispatched his wounded men to the ship.

"In this gallant affair two of the boat's crew were killed, and five wounded, while the carnage on board the junk had been tremendous. On examining her the next morning, many dead bodies were found still on her decks: and two men were discovered concealed below, besides quantities of arms, powder, and opium. After removing all that was valuable, she was set on fire; the two men found on board were landed on the island, where they had not been very long, before they were brought to the Pylades by the headmen of the village, with their hands lashed behind them, and a chop, which, for want of an interpreter, was laid by for the present. On being handed up the side, they were put in irons, which appeared to give satisfaction to the men in the boat which had brought them off. Shortly after another boat arrived with a present of two goats for the captain, accompanied by a second chop, which shared the fate of the first. On their being afterwards translated by the interpreter attached to the expedition, they proved that captain Anson's surmises had been perfectly right in supposing the destroyed junk and her companions to be piratical vessels. In these chops the poor fishermen expressed the most lively feelings of gratitude for being delivered from the vagabonds, who had been for sometime plundering them. The day after the engagement the Pylades fell in with the two boats which had escaped, but as they stood into shoal water they avoided capture. A letter of thanks was forwarded by the admiral to captain Anson, the officers, and men, who had been engaged in this smart little affair."

Some occurrences at Tángchau fú are related by lieutenant Bingham in the following paragraph, descriptive of the country, the people, and their manners.

"On the 19th of September, we were once more under all sail with captain Elliot and a party for Tángchau fú. At eight, captain Elliot and Mr.

Morrison landed on the west side of the town, within a natural breakwater, formed by small reef, the surf being too heavy on the beach to admit of their doing so there. We now saw from the ship a large artificial harbor, formed by strongly built stone piers, between which an opening was left capable of admitting the largest junks, but which are obliged to go in and out at high water: several were at this time, it being low water, aground in the harbor; captain Elliot, after a short stay, returned to the ship, accompanied by Paoupang; when the boat immediately went back for a mandarin and his servant, who were very anxious to accompany captain Elliot, no doubt as spies on the compradore, of whom they evidenced great jealousy; but as captain Elliot wanted to have some private communication with this man, the smallness of the boat afforded a ready opportunity for declining their company.

"This mandarin was one of the finest specimens of a man I had till then seen in China. He stood about six feet two or three inches, and was apparently stout in proportion. He wore the winter cap, the crown of which was of a puce-colored satin, shaped to, and fitting close to the head, with a brim of black velvet turned sharply up all round, the front and hinder parts rising rather higher than the sides; in fact, in shape much resembling the paper boats we make for children. On the dome-shaped top of this, he wore a white crystal hexangular button in a handsome setting. Beneath this was a one-eyed peacock's feather, falling down between his shoulders. This feather was set in green jadestone about two inches long, beyond which about ten inches of the feather projected, and though apparently but one, is in fact formed of several most beautifully united.

"His *mákwá*, or riding-coat, was a fine blue camlet, the large sleeves of which extended about half down the fore arm, and the skirts, nearly to the hip. Under this he wore a richly-figured blue silk jacket, the sleeves equally large, but reaching nearly to the wrist, and the skirts sufficiently long to display the full beauty of it below the *mákwá*. These loose dresses always fold over the right breast, and are fastened from top to bottom with loops and buttons. His *unwhisperables* were of a light blue figured nankeen crape, cut much in the modern Greek style, being immediately below the knee tucked into the black satin mandarin boots, that in shape much resemble the old Hessian, once so common in this country, with soles some two inches thick, the sides of which were kept nicely white, Warren's jet not yet having been introduced. To this part of his dress a Chinese dandy pays as much attention as our exquisites do to the formation of a 'Humby.' The figure was completed by his apparently warlike, but really peaceable implements, which no respectable Chinaman would be seen without, viz., the fan with its highly-worked sheath; the purse or tobacco-pouch, in the exquisite embroidery of which great ingenuity is displayed; a variety of silver tooth and ear-picks, with a pocket for his watch—the belt to which these are attached having a small leathern case fixed to it, to contain his flint and steel. I had nearly forgotten his tail, his beautiful tail, the pride of every Chinaman's heart, and

in this case, if all his own, he might well be proud of it. I am afraid to say how thick it was, but it reached half way down his leg, and I would defy Rowland's Macassar to give a finer gloss. I short, he was the very epitome of a dandy Chinese cavalry officer." *Pages 263-266.*

Our readers will remember the narrative of the loss of the Indian Oak, and recollect that the Nimrod and Cruizer were sent to her relief. After performing that service the Nimrod was dispatched to the island of Quelpaert, for the purpose of procuring bullocks for the troops.

"She left Chusan on this duty, accompanied by the Hooghly transport, on the 16th October; and after rather a boisterous passage, arrived on the 29th, and anchored between Cattle and Modeste island, the former of which was covered with herds, though no inhabitants could be distinguished. At daylight the next morning, the boats were dispatched for the purpose of catching cattle, being well provided with ropes for that purpose, and being attended by an armed party in case of any attack. Lieutenant Kendall thus describes the method used for taking the cattle:—'A party, fifty strong, was form in one line about ten feet apart; and ropes, consisting of studding-sail halyards, extended from right to left, which the men held as high as their breasts, keeping it taught. This line reached nearly across the island, by which means the herds were driven down to a point of land, where they faced their pursuers, bellowing and tearing up the ground with their feet. At length headed by a tremendous black bull, they charged the centre of the line. The extremities of the rope being kept taught, the foremost ones fell over it, when a rush was made on them, and before they could recover their legs, they were firmly tied with spun yarn. In this manner from five to six were caught at a haul, when having a rope secured round the horns and another to one of their hind legs, the lashings were cut off and they were walked down to the boat. It was a most amusing employment; and many a tumble and capsize occurred during the day; fortunately no accident happened. We tried hard to get our friend the chief, but he always escaped; he charged once the place where poor Fox was standing, who broke the butt of a musket over his nose, at which he shook his head, but continued his career. Two or three were knocked down by the men of the 18th, who, when these animals charged right on them, dexterously hit them between the eyes with stones.'

"On the opposite shore and mainland of Quelpaert, the natives were assembling in great force, numerous tents being pitched. Among them was one, the gorgeous colors of which pointed it out as belonging to some high chieftain, and with the glasses it was observed that no one was allowed to stop or pass before it, without taking off his hat or cap and bowing. These natives kept making signs to the Nimrod's people to land, accompanied by threatening gesticulations, beating of gongs, and blowing of horns, which lasted until about eight o'clock, when they all lay down gazing on the

ships, relieving the *tedium vitæ* by an occasional shout, or blast on their horns. Captain Barlow, accompanied by the interpreter, proceeded with the gig and jolly boat, having a flag of truce flying, to communicate with the people on shore; on approaching which, a boat pulled out and made signs for them to land. On this, the boats were pulled close to and alongside the native chief, who then got into the gig, but on wanting him to go on board the *Nimrod*, he made signs that he would get his head cut off, and therefore begged to decline the honor intended him. Several "chops" passed between this chief and the interpreter on the object of the visit. The old chief then landed, and left the crowd which was assembled on the beach, who soon began to show and handle their arms; in consequence of which the boats were shoved a little way off from the shore. After some slight delay another attempt was made to make them understand what was wanted. On which a man, apparently a chief, made a dash at the flag of truce, which he would have succeeded in carrying off had not the bowman hooked him with the boat-hook, which caused him to let it go. All hope of an amicable communication being at an end, the boats returned to their ships.

"During the two days they remained at this anchorage, fifty-seven bullocks were captured and embarked on board the transport. The natives, with numerous boats and armed to the teeth, made several demonstrations of intending to attack the party employed on shore; but having to cross the fire of the corvette, on their passage to the island, a shot or two from her quickly deterred them from their object. Many tanks were observed on the island, hewed out of the rock; and as no springs could be found, it was surmised that these were supplied with water from the mainland. The natives stated that the bullocks were the private property of the king, and for that reason they could receive no payment for them. Their dresses appeared to be of the same shape as the Chinese, but their hair was worn in a fashion similar to that of the Lewchewans, whose gentle manners they certainly did not in any way inherit." *Pages 314-319.*

The two ends of the following extract differ somewhat, if they do not contradict each other. Woman is not so much a slave of her husband as our lieutenant would seem to represent: and so the last part of his story plainly indicates.

"Marriage in China is to the female only a life of pain. They are absolutely dependent on the whims and caprices of their husbands, who look upon them, and treat them more in the light of slaves and servants than of companions. In their manners great modesty is affected; but it is only an affectation of modesty; for China is intrinsically an immoral and sensual nation. Continuing our ramble, an old man met us and invited us into his house. We purchased from him several boxes of artificial flowers, the colors of which were most natural imitations of the originals. These were made of feathers and silk, most of the bouquets being ornamented with counterfeit butterflies or humming birds; the imitation of the orange blossom was most beautifully executed; but like everything else, we paid for

them about ten times as much as they were worth. Another old gentleman was most polite in his attentions, inviting us to his domicile, and regaling us with tea: he seemed perfectly happy at having an opportunity of showing his civility. As we rambled along, observing a large and good-looking house, we determined to see what its inmates were like; when we popped upon an old lady and three very interesting daughters, employed in preparing cotton for spinning, all the men of the household being occupied in the fields. We were welcomed with smiles by the quartetto, who though but a small farmer's family, displayed an ease and grace in their manners that we might look for in vain amongst our own cottagers. We speedily got up a flirtation of signs; and by showing a little shoe and a dollar, induced the matron of the party to part with a very pretty pair of green satin ones, which she had on; when one of the daughters very gracefully presented me with a sprig of chrysanthemum, that she had plucked in her garden for the purpose. Of course I put it in the button-hole of my coat; and remembering the charms of an anchor-button, gallantly cut one from my jacket, and presented it to the little coquette, who immediately attached it to the front of her dress. But as time was flying away, we were obliged to part from these agreeable little ladies, and make the best of our way on board."

After the destruction of the forts at the Bogue, the squadron proceeded up the river. The *Chesapeake* then bore the red flag of the Chinese, with her poop and taffrail decorated with numerous banners, and was moored near the First Bar, immediately above a raft stretched across the river opposite an intrenched camp on the north bank.

"The *Chesapeake*, which had opened her fire, soon found the disengaged guns of our ships too much for her, as the shot were ploughing her decks in every direction, and her crew were to be seen jumping overboard, and making for the shore, joining their now-flying countrymen. The junks, though they made a great deal of noise, took good care not to come within range. The seamen and marines were now landed, and the work of destruction was continued; but while our men became somewhat scattered among the tents, the Chinese made an attempt to rally. On the officers advancing in front of the men, and brandishing their swords, a few guns from the *Calliope* checked them, while lieut. Stransham of the marines, collecting a few men together completely routed them. One gallant fellow, with a blue button, finding his men would not come on with him, dashed his sword among them, and rushed on the British bayonets. As the enemy fled before lieut. Stransham's party, they attempted to cross the deep branch of the river, in which numbers of them perished and many were shot.

"One of the lads (Turner) belonging to the *Modeste* had a very gallant single combat with a Chinaman, whom he had followed over a ditch. This man, perceiving that he had only a single antagonist, faced our youngster,

who, after a sharp struggle, witnessed by the whole force, succeeded in killing his foe, amidst the cheers of his shipmates. For his gallant behavior captain Eyres instantly gave him a higher rating. While this was going forward on shore, lieutenant Watson of the *Calliope*, and Mr. Pearse of the *Modeste*, with several men, succeeded in launching a boat across the raft, and boarded the *Chesapeake*. She was quickly carried after a show of resistance being made by the few of her crew that remained on board. Her decks were described by Mr. Pearse as resembling in appearance a slaughter house, so tremendous had been effect of the ships' broadsides. When boarded she had top-gallant yards across, sails bent, and the passenger passed all ready for moving. She mounted thirty carriage guns, and was altogether well found. Orders were sent off to the officer to see her on fire, which was accordingly done; and this vessel filled with stores of every description, was thus rashly burnt, it was said for the moral effect it would have on the Chinese at Canton. The sight of her burning is described as most magnificent, for shortly after dark her magazine exploded, hurling her vast masts and beams on high, as if they had been mere chips of wood. The Chinese force consisted of above two thousand of the *élite* of their troops, of which at least five hundred fell, as they took no quarter. The *Modeste* had two men badly wounded after landing; and one killed himself in the act of taking his percussion musket out of the boat, the hammer being down it caught the thwart, when the ball entering through the poor fellow's chin passed through his head." *Vol. II., page 154.*

On the 10th of August, sir Henry Pottinger and sir William Parker arrived, the overland mail coming at the same time. By this dispatches were received, announcing from home the promotion of several officers, for services on the coast of China. Lieut. Bingham was of that number, and soon after took passage for England. Accordingly the character of his narrative is no longer personal; it is, however, brought down to the capture of Chápú. He estimates the entire losses of the Chinese, down to that date, to be, in round numbers, from fifteen to twenty thousand men, and about eighteen hundred pieces of cannon of different calibre, with an immense quantity of other materials of war. A careful review of the late war, showing its effect on the Chinese would at this moment form an interesting paper, and one which we should be very glad to publish. In looking over the narrative we have observed but few errors. The picture at the opening of the second volume, by some mistake has got a wrong name; it should be the *Lienfung miáu*, the temple of the Water-lily, at the neck on which the Barrier stands, and not "The temple of Matsoo-po or Ama-ko."

ART. IV. *History of Hongkong; given in specimens of composition, by pupils in the school of the Morrison Education Society.*

SINCE the removal of this school to Hongkong, we have repeatedly had the pleasure of attending the examinations of the boys belonging to it. These examinations have been held weekly at six o'clock A. M., and attended by one or more of the trustees of the Society, who have usually been the examiners. On these occasions the boys have been closely interrogated in their respective branches of study—geography, history, arithmetic, &c. On the 4th instant, there were present, with two of the trustees, several military gentlemen, and among others some belonging to lord Saltoun's staff, who were highly gratified with the exercises of the occasion. These exercises commenced with the reading of compositions, written by the boys; the several classes were then examined in their respective studies; after which, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brown, their tutor, on a seraphine, they entertained their visitors with some charming melodies. The oldest pupils have been in the school less than four years, and have given only one half of their time to English studies, the other half being occupied with Chinese. The following are specimens of the compositions: they were seven in number, all written upon the same subject, designed to give an account of Hongkong. They were written as prize essays, some books having been offered to those who would produce the best compositions.

The war between England and China was commenced at the time of capt. Elliot, who had the power of being a plenipotentiary to manage the affairs in China instead of the Queen. He first led his fleet up to the north, and when the emperor saw that his capital was in danger, he was dismayed. He told capt. Elliot to depart to Canton, and he should send Keshen down there to manage the affairs rightly. While Keshen was at Canton, capt. Elliot demanded of him the island of Hongkong, and money enough to pay the expenses of the war. Keshen agreed to it and promised him. Thus he came and planted the English flag on the island. But afterwards the queen recalled him for his ill management, and sent sir Henry Pottinger to take his place. When he was come, the emperor and his ministers were sick of their bargain. At length he took his fleet up to the north, took many sea-ports, sailed to Nanking and forced Elepo the governor to sign a treaty for the island of Hongkong and twenty-one millions of dollars. Thus the treaty was signed on board the Cornwallis, August 29th, 1842, by both of them in the name of the Emperor and the Queen.

So Hongkong was declared a free port in 1842, by the British authorities. The settlement was founded by capt. Elliot. Mr. Johnston was made go-

vernor, and capt. W. Caine the chief magistrate. The island was covered with mat houses when the English first came here. But soon after all were nearly extirpated, market places were changed into good order, roads were constructed, brick houses and shops began to be built, and in consequence within a short time it began to flourish. Now there are thousands of inhabitants English, Chinese, Hindoos and others. The greater part of the Hindoos are soldiers, but some of them are living in a bad manner. They take things without pay. The English force in Hongkong is pretty large, comprising the English and Hindoos. There is hardly any Chinese family in the island except its own natives. The harbor is very deep, where ships may anchor close to the shore. Several men of war and steam-boats are lying out in the harbor to secure it, and allow no Chinese boats to come in or go out after nine o'clock at night, because there are so great numbers of pirates. Many houses have been robbed by them. Particularly this, which is the school of the Morrison Education Society. It is placed in a beautiful site, and we can see almost all parts of the town and the village of Wongnai chong. The houses are built in lines and close to each other, and leave hardly half a dozen feet apart. On the right side is a grove where the music of birds is always to be heard, and on the left too; fields on the front, and some English houses in the rear. It is very pleasant for us to see in the morning when all the fields are covered with green. Our house is built in the form of a body and two wings. The former is the residence of our teachers and gentlemen, and the latter of pupils. Before the English began this colony, it was a dwelling place of a great number of pirates. Many Chinese towns and villages have been ravaged by them, but now they are becoming less and less. Most of their wives were bad women. Stone cutters are also numerous and they are living by cutting stones, and cut them very smooth too.

Hongkong is a very good situation for merchants to trade at; it is a mountainous and rocky island, and a high bluff hangs over the town. It lies in about 115° east longitude and 22° north latitude; it is about seven miles in diameter, and three times as much in circumference.

There are seven or eight small villages in the whole island. The principle are Chekchu, Hongkong, and the one which I have just mentioned. The first one is the largest and many English are going to live there, and I think there are more than one hundred and fifty shops and houses. Wangnai chong is the next largest, and Hongkong the third. The people all principally live upon fishing and cultivation of the fields. It is said that several years ago there were some tigers which harbored in the caves and came out at night to commit their ravages. One of the small villages named Sokon poo is situated near a small jutland, where Mr. Matheson built his house. Opposite to it is a little island named Kellets, and only a fort is standing on it, because there is hardly room enough for that. There are a great number of police men in the town English and Chinese. The Chinese ones are very cruel, they go out seeking after money in a wrongful way all the day. The sailors on shore are also very bad; they are always drunken, and some of them strike the Chinese and trouble them. Hong-kong is now becoming more flourishing and famous, and a great point of union to the Chinese and English. The coming of the two Chinese imperial commissioners who came here about a month and a half

ago to hold an interview with Sir. H. Pottinger shows a little of it, and may also show the difference between former times and the present.

Since the settlement it has become flourishing, and we trust will be rendered still more illustrious by deeds of valor, justice and magnanimity.

Capt. Elliot was the British plenipotentiary. First he went up to the North river with his fleet and troops. The emperor was in great consternation, he therefore sent out Keshen, who went to Canton to talk with him. Then captain Elliot summoned together all his fleet, and troops, they went down to Canton. He required of him, that he should pay six millions of dollars, and cede the isle of Hongkong to the British Queen. Keshen accepted these terms, but some of the chief officers, were highly offended at him, so the emperor called him back to trial. Not long after that, the English vessels sailed up to Canton, and Captain Elliot obliged the Chinese government to pay six millions of dollars. At length he did not mind his affairs well, and was called back. Then Queen Victoria sent Sir Henry Pottinger to take his place. He was a man of great talents, and a distinguished knight, in the East Indies. He came to China, with a large fleet, and troops, and has taken a great many cities, and made a treaty between the two nations. On the 29th of October, 1842. There are many other remarkable events, which took place during this famous war. Now many missionaries may travel to every region, to diffuse sound knowledge among the heathen. Sir Henry Pottinger is the governor of Hongkong. Hongkong is a rocky island, the natives are generally stone cutters, and fishermen, and cultivators of the soil, the women here go to plough the field, tilling the land, raising rice, and performing nearly all the labor. When the children are about four or five years old, they may go to the field, and the girls tend the cows. I think now this island will increase in population rapidly, and flourish. Many gentlemen and ladies in England and in America, wish to see this island. But there are many formidable enemies about it, often they make an attack upon the English houses at midnight, they mostly use long spears, swords, knives, and axes, and they generally retire in their boats. Once a large band of robbers came suddenly upon our house, it was dark, and little rain fell, no one suspected that an enemy was approaching, until the yell of the foes was heard, and Mr. Brown went out to see what was the matter, at length he finding himself wounded, ran with breathless haste to the apartment of his wife, and took his seat. She got up immediately, and shut all the windows as fast as she could. In a few moments, some of them pursued after him, but they could not get through the windows, therefore they broke them, and went in, and put all the things in confusion. Soon they went down to the foot of the hill, and some of them remained here to watch. In a little while, they came up again, and took property as much as they wished. Not long after that, sir Henry Pottinger made a law, that at nine o'clock at night, the large or small boats, could not go out, or come in, and he ordered almost every war ship, to send out some boats at night, if any boat should come in, or go out, that, they might seize it. Some days after, two Chinese commissioners came to visit sir H. Pottinger, with some large war junks and soldiers. When they landed, the servants beat the gongs, some carried beautiful flags, which were woven in gold dragons, the

English fired guns, to salute them. The Chinese heard them, and crowded together to witness them, a few days after, they drove out in a carriage to see our school, with Mr. Morrison, and all met together with gladness, and conversed with each other for a long time. They heard our music with gratification, and took some tea, and returned in the same way. The next day they returned to Canton with Mr. Morrison in a steamer. At Hongkong there are many ships, some from Europe, and some from America, and many steamers with passengers are constantly coming to it, or departing from it. The houses are nearly all built along the shore. The hills are watered by fine streams, and many small trees covered the hills, and valleys, fruits are plenty in some places. It abounds in interesting things, compared with other parts of China, and has a fine road, where gentlemen and ladies, ride in carriages, which are drawn swiftly along by horses, and some ride on horse back. On the Queen's road there is a chapel, where persons meet together on the Sabbath day. The Chinese also may go there, to hear the preacher explain the Chinese Bible.

Three years ago, there was not one English house in Hongkong, but now it is very different, for there are houses after houses building, and there are ten times as many people as there were. Before the treaty was signed, the Chinese were afraid to go to Hongkong. If they were asked, where they were going instead of saying they were going to Hongkong, they would say to Chekchú, or some other places, but now they can go without telling a lie. The first time I came here I found not one English house built of bricks, but all of mats and bamboo. The second time I found about 25, but the third time, which was in October 1842, I found as many as I could count, even the Morrison Education Society house was building. Year before last almost all the Chinese who lived in Hongkong were robbers, who had attacked a great many villages, and well armed pawnbroker's shops, but a great change has taken place as the English are anxious to seize every one of them if they can, and in this case they scatter all about, and I hope that they will never reside here any more, for it was said among the Chinese afar off, that Hongkong was a residence of robbers. Hongkong given to the English in the time of captain Elliot by Keshen, but the emperor and his courtiers were displeased; and called Keshen back and degraded him; and sent another commissioner to execute his wishes in settling these affairs.

The laws of the island are very free, and it may be a good example to the Chinese government. On thing the Chinese hate is that there are many drunkards among the English sailors and soldiers; who walk along the streets and rob the Chinese of their umbrellas, and strike any one they choose, for the Chinese will never go to the magistrate about such little things. The Chinese who are employed by government are very bad. They go out and seek after money as much as they can. If a Chinese has business to go to the magistrate, he must go to those who know little about the English customs, and inquire how he can get the upper hand of his enemy, and they will tell him if they give him their interest, they are sure that he will get the better of his enemy, and they charge some money for it. What they say is not true, and it may be that out of ten times they will be successful once or twice

When sir Henry Pottinger came to China, he collected his troops, and ships of war, and sailed to Amoy, which place he attacked on the 26th Aug., 1841. He took first the island of Amoy, then Chusan, Chinhac, Ningpo, Chapoo, Shanghae, Golden island, Chinkeang foo, Onchappoo, Nanking, besides a great many small towns and islands. There are a great many foreigners and troops, living in Amoy and Chusan. When sir Henry Pottinger closed the war, and effected the reconciliation with the Chinese authorities was made at their own request, for they saw that it was no use to fight against the British; the treaty was made on board of the Queen's steamer. They agreed to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in three years, and free trade to five ports in China. The emperor found it impossible to take away the island of Hongkong from capt. Elliot, for Keshen had given it to him. Thus capt. Elliot obtained possession of Hongkong in 1841. He assembled his fleet at this island, soon after he landed, and made a settlement. There were then no houses nor roads to be found except Chinese. There are so many eminences, no Chinese nor English have number them. Almost all of them covered with stones, and rocks, and in the spring season they are covered with fine grass, and sometimes covered with fogs, and mists. The side of the eminences of the Wang-nai chung, are covered with a great many trees of different kinds. The fields look very fine and wide when produce rice, vegetables, and many others.

The people are diligent and hardy, some times I have heard them very early of a fine morning ploughing their fields, when they cry out to their cattle to quicken their steps. There is a stream of water very pure, and sweet, which comes down from the hill through the village, and extends to the wooden bridge. The houses on this island are very differently builds some of them are very well done, and some are done badly. The greater part of the Chinese on this island, are opium eaters, proud and insolent. But the governor, and officers, that trade with the Chinese are with kindness and gentlemanly. There was a Chinese Akai, who came to this island at first with the British. At length the Chinese and foreigners, gradually came to this island, and opened shops for their work. This place has improved very much. They first made roads. At this time they are buildings their houses and shops. The first buildings on this island, was the magistracy and jail. The first governor of Hongkong, was capt. Elliot, but he was not long its governor, he was succeeded by sir Henry Pottinger. The queen of England liked this island very much, and sent sir Henry Pottinger to take the command of it. He is a distinguished knight of great talents and accomplishments. I hope that through the influence of pious missionaries, the Christian religion will be spread over the island, and produce the fruits of holiness.

This island is very ruff covered with hills and there are very few level places except the valley of Wonnai tsung, Sokon po and little Hongkong. Although this island is so ruff yet there is a fine large harbor where ships of war and merchantships can be anchored in great numbers. On the north side of the island there is another small island named Kellets island on which a small fort was built mounting four guns about two years ago; this named is derived from a captain in the English navy.

In the year eighteen hundred and forty-one the English commenced to build houses in Hongkong. A few years ago there was not one place which is in China belonged to the British. It was said that the mandarin had put poison into those streams of water which are in this island, because the last three or two years ago many Chinese who came here got sick and some of them died, therefore they thought so. I think this story was only exaggerated by the Chinese; but now it is more flourishing state, I think it will be better than Macao.

Sometime after captain Elliot had attacked Canton he was called back to England; and the queen then sent sir Henry Pottinger here to manage the Chinese affairs. When he had reached here he fought with the Chinese great many times and many places were taken.

There are several villages on this island, but I cannot tell all about them, as some of them I never saw, but now I am going to write about one of them which is called Wangna chung, it is on the north side of the island. It is surrounded by trees, and some of them produce dillecious fruits. I saw those people's houses every one of which I believe has an idol on the top of it, for the heathen people think thus they can protect them from the evil things. Their streets are very dirty and narrow.

There are two market places on the north side of this island, one of them is in Chungwar and the other in Hawan, and both of them are near to the sea side. The first one is larger and cleaner than the latter one, and I think they are nicer than those markets in Macao, for they are almost always muddy.

About three years ago there was not one Chinese governor, who dared to hold a banquet with the English, as they were afraid of them. But now this year in the month of May there were two imperial commissioners came to this island and visited the British governor and took dinner with him; and one evening they came up to the Morrison Education Society school, and Mr. Brown played on the instrument and the boys sung several pieces, and the visitors seemed to be very much please to hear our teacher play and sing; but a few years ago I never heard they did such a thing, and I hope they will gradually become good friends and I that this country will improve.

The island of Hongkong belongs to the British crown forever. The reason is that Keshen a commissioner of the emperor, ceded this island to captain Elliot, because he demanded it. But when tidings came to the emperor, he was greatly displeased. To punish this impudence he degraded him from this office. As capt. Elliot saw that the emperor was so opposed to it, he took up arms against him; but he was so fickle, that the queen gave him command to return, and sent sir Henry Pottinger (for he was a distinguished man in India) and entrusted him with the power. So he went on and took Amoy, Chusan, Ningpoo, Chinkeanfoo, and was ready to take Nanking. There the emperor was compelled to make a treaty with sir Henry Pottinger. The emperor agreed to pay 21,000,000 dollars to the English. Five seaports were opened to trade, and Hongkong was given to the English forever. Therefore in this way the English got this island.

This island is not fruitful nor level, but the English look on it as a good harbor. The water is deep where ships can come in easily, and is protected by hills on all sides, and it is also an extensive harbor.

About three years ago when the English commenced to make a settlement on this island, it was in a state greatly different from what shows at the present time. The island seems as having nothing, but eminences, and trees, and what were called its inhabitants were chiefly robbers. These robbers were named *kaukuang* from their rapacity. But as soon as the English came they gradually became few, and now they are afraid to show themselves. I hope by and by no robbers will be seen any more. These eminences which are to be seen now, some were leveled and houses were built upon them. The government house is on of the first that was built. So the English went on, and in a short time, houses sprung up in various parts of it. Some are upon hills some are upon plain. This island is safe place to the English, a place governed by their own laws. They can carry on trade with China, in which it seems an outlet of their manufactures. I hope this island will become more dignified by spreading over the country light and knowledge.

ART. V. Report of shipping entered at Hongkong from January 1st to July 1st, 1843.

| Jan. 1843. | Vessel's names. | Captain. | From. | Bound to. | Import. | Export. | Tons. |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| 1st | D'Arcy, | Garrick, | Liverpool, | Manila, | Govt. coals, | Ballast, | 323 |
| " | Lady Raffles, | Fraser, | London, | | Stores, | | 647 |
| 2d | Sir R. Peel, | Somes, | Chusan, | | | | 610 |
| 3d | Baretto Jr., | Marshall, | | | Ballast, | Ballast, | 522 |
| " | Claudine, | Norris, | | | | | 452 |
| 4th | Kelpie, | Martin, | Macao, | Nanoh, | Opium, | Opium, | 109 |
| 6th | Cacique, | Eldred, | | Manila, | Sundries, | | 150 |
| 7th | Anonyma, | Hicks, | Calcutta, | Bombay, | Opium, | Opium, | 259 |
| 8th | Isabella Ann, | Tompson, | Sydney, | Sydney, | Soap, | Tea, | 226 |
| " | Fenella, | J. S. Self, | Amoy, | | Stores, | | 320 |
| " | St. Vincent, | J. Young, | Madras, | | Cotton, | | 419 |
| 10th | Johnstone, | Harrison, | Chusan, | | Ballast, | | 437 |
| " | L. Catharine, | Franklyn, | London, | | Sundries, | | 181 |
| 11th | Jane Gifford, | R. Paul, | New Zealand. | | Timber, | | 558 |
| " | C. Rawson, | Robson, | Portsmouth, | | Govt. stores, | | 480 |
| 12th | Pr. George, | Foster, | Halifax, | | Salt Fish, | | 382 |
| 13th | John Barry, | Balls, | Macao, | Bombay, | Ballast, | | 450 |
| " | Aust. Packet, | W. Hill, | | | Sundries, | | 194 |
| 14th | Bull, | Von Gran, | Sidney, | Whampoa, | Sandalwood, | | 172 |
| 15th | Primavera, | Hubertson, | Macao, | | Opium, | | 108 |
| " | Caroline, | Hughes, | Anoy, | | Coals, | | 372 |
| 16th | H. M. S. North Star, | Sir J. E. Home, | Chusan, Sydney, | | | | |
| " | H. M. T. S. Alligator, | Brown, R. N., | Port Essington, | | Government and Naval stores. | | |
| 17th | Lacy Seith, | Lewis, | Whampoa, | England, | Tea | Tea. | |
| " | Mary, | Fryer, | Amoy, | | Sundries, | | 87 |
| " | u. s. Constellation, com. | Kearny, | Whampoa, | | | | |
| 18th | Olympus, | I. Whyte, | New Zealand, | | Ballast, | | |
| " | Siam, | Willmett, | Liverpool, | | Genl. Cargo, | | |
| " | Royal Exchange, | Hubertson, | Macao, | Chusan, | Opium, | | 131 |
| 23d | Osprey, | Sedgwick, | New Zealand, | Manila, | Sundries, | | 148 |
| 24th | H. M. T. S. Apollo, | Fredric, | Chusan. | England | Stores, | | |
| 25th | Harlequin, | Oliver, | Macao, | | Specie, | | 293 |
| 26th | Mary, Ann, | Holton, | | Chusan, | General, | Cargo. | |
| 28th | H. M. S. Wolverinc. | Johnson, R. N., | Prata Shoals, | Anoy, | | | |
| 29th | Elizabeth, | Jeffery, | Manila. | Macao, | Sundries. | | 361 |
| 30th | H. M. S. Wolf, | Hayes, R. N., | Cape. | China Seas, | | | |

| Feb. 1843. | Vessel's name. | Captain. | From. | Bound to. | Import. | Export. | Tons. |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------------|---------|-------|
| 2d | Vixen, | Carr, | Hongkong, | Macao, | Ballast, | | 106 |
| 5th | Wild Irish Girl, | Gull, | Cork, | E. coast, | Sundries, | | 197 |
| 6th | Birman, | J. Cleland, | Greenock, | Macao, | Ballast, | | 544 |
| 7th | Zephyr, <i>Am.</i> | T. Johnson | Bombay, | " | Sundries, | | 150 |
| 8th | Rockliffe, | W. Harmer, | Macao, | Manila, | Tea, | | 323 |
| " | Lark, <i>Am.</i> | Tibbetts, | | | Sundries, | | 282 |
| 8th | Judith Allan, | Hayes, | Chusan, | | Ballast, | | 608 |
| 9th | Thos. Crisp, | J. Metcalf. | Macao, | | Sundries, | | 175 |
| " | Hashemy, | Buckle, | Chusan, | | Ballast, | | 625 |
| " | Thetis, | Roche, | Calcutta, | | General, | | 560 |
| " | Maia | Sproulc, | Singapore, | | Sundries, | | 215 |
| 10th | Omega, | White, | Chusan, | Macao, | Ice and ballast, | | 170 |
| " | Lingayen, | N. Mollida, | Macao, | Manila, | General, | | 272 |
| " | Tenasserim, | Townsend, | Singapore, | | Betel nut, | | 230 |
| 12th | Will of the Wisp, | Highat, | Lisbon, | | Wine, | | 101 |
| " | Water Witch, | Reynell, | E. coast | | Ballast, | | 365 |
| 15th | Horatio, <i>Am.</i> | Howland, | New York, | Canton, | | Tea, | 460 |
| " | Calumet, " | Leach, | Whampoa, | Boston, | | | 317 |
| 17th | Janc, | Richards, | Macao, | Manila, | Coals, | | 282 |
| 18th | Athena, | White, | Calcutta, | " | Cotton, | | 365 |
| 19th | Isis, | Graham, | Chusan, | | Ballast, | | 298 |
| 20th | Beulah, | Paton, | Calcutta, | | Gen. cargo, | | 578 |
| " | Black Swan, | Jones, | Macao, | E. coast, | Opium, | | 110 |
| 21st | Madras. | Slack, | Singapore, | | Coals, | | 524 |
| " | Seppings, | Rawlins, | Calcutta, | | Cotton, | | 355 |
| 22d | Mor, | Methuin, | Bombay, | | Opium, | | |
| 24th | March. of Douro, | Woodnorth, | Macao, | | Coals, | | 338 |
| " | Sophia Fraser, | William, | Singapore, | | Rice, | | 292 |
| 26th | Velocity, | Browning, | Amoy | | Stores, | | 139 |
| " | Eliza Stewart, | McLeod, | Bombay, | Whampoa, | Cotton, | | 430 |
| March, 1843. | | | | | | | |
| 4th | Mary, | Fryer, | Macao, | | Sundries, | | 87 |
| " | Sagatra, <i>Swed.</i> | Salewangen | Lombock, | | Rice | | 179 |
| 5th | Cameiu, | Clucas, | Chusan, | | Ballast, | | 388 |
| " | Welcome, | Morris, | " | | | | 286 |
| 7th | Lu Fayette, <i>Fr.</i> | P. Costry, | Havre, | | Merchandize, | | 416 |
| 9th | Corduau, | " L. Claro, | Manila, | Macao, | Sundries, | | 322 |
| " | George IV. | Parsons, | Algoa Bay, | | Stores, | | 1438 |
| " | Eden, | Boice, | Sydney, | " | Specie, | | 420 |
| 10th | J. McVicar, | McLeod, | Chusan, | | | | 649 |
| 11th | Anthony Anderson, | | Macao, | Whampoa, | | | |
| " | Lark <i>Am.</i> | Tibbetts, | | | | | |
| " | Minerva, | Brown, | | | Bales, | | 327 |
| 13th | Lyra, | Erskine, | E. Coast, | | Opium, | | 125 |
| 14th | Princess, <i>Am.</i> | | New York, | Whampoa, | | | 155 |
| 15th | Eliza, | McCarthy, | Calcutta, | | Cotton, | | 700 |
| " | Morley, | Evans, | Bombay, | | " | | 576 |
| " | Baboo, | Stewart, | Macao, | | " | | 423 |
| " | Sarah, | Herdrich, | Pt. Philip | | Bar iron, | | 488 |
| 19th | Monarch, | Robertson, | Bombay, | | Cotton | | 551 |
| " | Edmonstone, | McDougall, | " | | " | | 625 |
| 22d | Orixa, | Ager, | Liverpool, | Liverpool, | General, | Tea, | 365 |
| 24th | Hope, | Barrét, | Chusan, | | Ballast, | | 306 |
| 27th | City of Derry, | Vincent, | London, | Macao, | General | | 432 |
| " | Louisa, | Forgan, | Macao, | | " | | 257 |
| " | Brahmin, | McArthur, | Whampoa, | Bombay, | " | | 616 |
| " | Druid, | Ritchie, | London, | | " | | 342 |
| 29th | Esperanza, <i>Sp.</i> | Azearraga, | Macao, | Manila, | Ballast, | | 275 |
| 30th | Wm. Hyde, | Steward, | Whampoa, | Cork, | | Tea, | 435 |
| 31st | John Knox, | Cleland, | " | | Ballast | | 540 |
| April, 1843. | | | | | | | |
| 1st | Ardaseer, | McIntyre, | Macao, | Bombay, | Opium, | | 402 |
| " | Culdee, | J. Campbell, | Manila, | Whampoa, | General, | | 387 |
| 2d | Boadicea, | T. Withers, | Macao, | Singapore, | Ballast, | | 427 |
| 3d | Louisa, | Jackson, | Chusan, | | | | 369 |
| 6th | Colonist, | Leisk, | Bally, | Hongkong, | Rice, | | 261 |
| " | Moffatt, | Gilbert, | Sydney, | | | | 860 |

| April, 1843. | Vessel's name | Captain. | From. | Bound to. | Import. | Export. | Tons. |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| 7th | Mercury, | Humphreys, | Macao, | | Ballast, | | 250 |
| 9th | Sarah Abigail, | Am. Prescott, | " | Whampoa, | | | 210 |
| 12th | Urgent, | Thompson, | " | Sydney, | | Tea, | 408 |
| 15th | Omega, | White, | " | | | | 125 |
| 15th | Venice, Am. | Perit, | Sydney, | | Provisions, | | 558 |
| " | Athena, | D. White, | Whampoa, | London, | | Tea, | 369 |
| 17th | Sir Ed. Ryan, | Anderson, | Macao, | E. Coast, | Ballast, | | 325 |
| 18th | D'Arcy, | Garrison, | Manila, | Hongkong, | Timber. | | 323 |
| 20th | Vixen, | Carr, | Macao, | | Ballast, | | 106 |
| 2d | Ina, | Lakeland, | Whampoa, | | Bales, | | 292 |
| 25th | Scotland, | Cunningham, | | | Lead, | | 388 |
| 26th | Algerine, | Hill, | Calcutta, | Hongkong, | General | | 197 |
| 27th | Hero, | Fowler, | | | | Opium, | 160 |
| May, 1843. | | | | | | | |
| 2d | John Cooper, | Salmon, | Chusan, | | Ballast, | | 660 |
| 3d | Salopian, | E. Bell, | Calcutta, | | Cotton, | | 290 |
| " | Ianthe, Am. | Steele, | Macao, | | Ballast, | | 415 |
| 5th | Gondolier, | Oliver, | " | Hongkong, | General, | | 437 |
| " | Kelso, | Roxburgh, | Bombay, | | Cotton, | | 567 |
| " | Syed Khan, | Horsburgh, | Macao, | | Opium, | | 126 |
| " | Anonyma, | Hickes, | Bombay | | | | 450 |
| 7th | Monarch, | Robinson, | Whampoa, | Leith, | " | Tea, | 550 |
| " | Snipe, | Wood, | Macao, | Amoy, | Sundries, | | 159 |
| " | Emma, | White, | Whampoa, | London, | | Teas, | 400 |
| " | Regina, | Poole, | Macao, | Singapore, | | | 276 |
| 12th | Lyra, | Erskine, | | E. Coast, | | | 172 |
| 14th | Sarah, | Mossman, | Manila, | | Timber, | | 201 |
| " | Eagle, | Sawell, | Manila, | Hongkong, | Timber, | | 388 |
| 19th | Levant Packet, | A. Catto, | Macao, | | General, | | 161 |
| " | Maas, | Van Wining, | Manila, | Macao, | | | 300 |
| 21st | Caroline, | | Macao, | | Sundries, | | 85 |
| 23d | Sappho, | Dunlop, | London, | Whampoa, | " | Teas, | 446 |
| " | Velocipede, | Woodward, | Singapore, | | | | 142 |
| " | Abberton, | Cast, | Whampoa, | London, | | Teas, | 500 |
| " | Bombay Castle, | Baxter, | Bombay, | Hongkong, | Cotton, | | 609 |
| 27th | Patna, | H. Ponsonby, | Liverpool, | | General, | | 362 |
| 30th | J. Laird, iron ship. | St. Croix, | Singapore | | | | 270 |
| " | Will o' the Wisp, | Walker, | Macao, | E. Coast, | " | | 130 |
| " | Kestrel, | Beauvais, | Whampoa, | Madras, | Ballast, | | 525 |
| June, 1843. | | | | | | | |
| 1st | Bencoolen, | Clarributt, | Manila, | Sydney, | General, | | 404 |
| 2d | Mary Ann, | Holton, | Macao, | Chusan, | Sundries, | | 394 |
| 5th | Anna, | Rehling, | Singapore, | | Timber, | | 109 |
| 9th | Ingleboro', | J. Rea, | Liverpool, | Hongkong, | General, | | 401 |
| " | James Campbell, | Pitcairn, | Glasgow, | | | | 250 |
| 10th | Zenobia, Swed. | Beekman, | London, | " | | | 291 |
| " | Possidone, | Valentine, | " | " | | | 391 |
| 11th | Naiad, | Cheyne, | Macao, | Pacific Ocean, | " | | 170 |
| " | Sumatra, | Crawford. | Batavia, | | Rice, | | 132 |
| 13th | Flora, Swed. | Melpairs | Sydney, | | Timber, | | 340 |
| 14th | Chas. Jones, | Mac Fee, | Liverpool, | | General, | | 369 |
| 15th | Fortescue, | Hall, | Macao, | Chusan, | | | 305 |
| " | Semiramis, | Cairnie, | Lombock, | | Rice, | | 355 |
| 16th | Geo. Armstrong, | Jones, | Liverpool. | | Cotton, | | 420 |
| 18th | Malcolm, | McFarlane, | Singapore, | | Beams, | | 238 |
| 19th | Beulah, | Paton, | Macao, | Calcutta, | Ballast, | | 578 |
| 21st | Mor, | Fraser, | Bombay, | | Opium, | | 264 |
| 23d | Pantaloon, | Pute, | Macao, | Calcutta, | Iron. | | 202 |
| 27th | Pelorus, | Triggs, | " | | Opium, | | 380 |
| " | Mary Catharine, | Taylor, | Madras, | | Cotton, | | 386 |
| " | Earl of Balcarras, | Baker, | Bombay, | Whampoa, | | | 1488 |
| " | Harrier, | | Macao, | E. Coast, | Sundries, | | 165 |
| 29th | Cacique, | Eldred, | Borneo, | Hongkong, | General, | | 150 |

ART. VI. *Reply of J. M. Callery, to G. T. Lay's strictures on his Phonetic System of Chinese writing, published in the Repository for May, 1843.*

To the Editor of the Chinese Repository,

SIR,—On my arrival here last week, some friends made allusion to an article published in your number for May last, and signed G. T. Lay, which was a most gross and violent attack upon my character. At first I had erroneously supposed, that the object of your correspondent was exclusively to do me all the injury he could, and I intended to have met such a wanton act of hostility with a contemptuous silence; but having since perused the article, I observe, that not only is my humble self abused, but science itself assailed. I set aside, therefore, other occupations in order to reply to your correspondent, G. T. Lay; and I look with confidence to your impartiality for a ready insertion of this letter in your forthcoming number.

I shall perhaps take but little notice of the abusive and insulting epithets of your correspondent. I pretend to no competition with him in such an arena: and I know, that they only recur to vituperation who have not argument to afford.

To the point then.—The first insinuation of your correspondent is, that in my “Phonetic system of the Chinese writing,” I clothed “myself with the show of great learning and profound research,” making use of the terms *hieroglyphic*, *ideographic* and *phonetic*! In verity, it requires but little to be accounted profound in the estimation of this gentleman! In France and in England these expressions are used without the least fear of being taxed with scholarship; and I am well persuaded, that in China even, of all my readers, always supposing your correspondent to be of the number, he is the only one who has done me so much honor at so cheap a price! I will add, that in Europe, schoolboys, as well as common people have the mind sufficiently cultivated to comprehend not only the words *hieroglyphic* and *ideographic* (at which your correspondent seems so terrified), but even words of a formation quite as much, if not more, heterenic, such as *geographic*, *calligraphic*, *typographic*, &c.

If to understand what one says, G. T. Lay feels the want of “words and phrases more familiar and less liable to mislead,” this arises, without doubt, from a too long usage of the Chinese tongue, which has made him forget the languages of Europe!

The second and chief charge against me is, that my work is a *theft* of the ideas which your correspondent published in the Repository for 1838; and that in "stealing his method of analysis, I had not honesty enough to say where I obtained it."

To this I have to oppose;

First. The old and familiar adage: *nemo dat quod non habet*; G. T. Lay could not be deprived of that which he had not. To those who will give an attentive perusal to the introduction of my work, it is abundantly shown that my *systema* is essentially different from that, on which the gentleman has written; and this will more extensively be proved in the work which has called me back to China. I shall limit myself, at present, to invoke in my favor the authority of an eminent, though modest and *polite* sinologue; who was so much the more in position to judge the ideas of your correspondent at their proper value; as he was, I think, charged with a part of the compilation of the Repository, at the time, when appeared that fruitful article of G. T. Lay; which in five or six pages contained my work, and who knows the works of how many others besides!

Here is what Mr. J. R. Morrison did me the honor to write to me on the subject of my *Systema Phoneticum*; the second part of which I had submitted to him for his opinion. "I should like to see the *two natural* arrangements of the Chinese language fully exhibited; the *Phonetic* one, which you have taken in hand, and that under the elements that convey meaning, of which Mr. Lay is the champion." My work and that of the gentleman, therefore, are two separate things; the reunion of which would form, according to Mr. Morrison, the two natural arrangements of the Chinese language. I have therefore committed no *robbery*, in relation to your correspondent; I owe him no restitution!

Second. Suppose for an instant, that my work comprehended ideas quite similar to those published in 1838, by your correspondent; yet it would be false to say that I *stole* them; inasmuch as my work was commenced in 1836, during which and the year following, certain Corean pupils were employed to extract from Kínghí the compounds of each phonetic group. This fact can be attested by the individuals themselves, as well as by the superior of the house where I then lived at Macao. And more, in 1837, I exhibited the Phonetic system to my then newly-arrived *confrères*, two of whom are here at present; while amongst those who have proceeded to the interior of the country, there are some who took an outline of my work.

If these proofs of priority are not to the taste of your correspondent; whether because they repose on assertion, or that he would rather avoid confronting the parties whom I have cited, here is another to which he cannot take exception, as it will be so easy for him to verify it at the source. When the imperial commissioner Lin arrived in Canton, that is to say during the first quarter of 1839, I left for Manila, where I was engaged about a year in pursuits of natural history. But a few months had elapsed, since the appearance of your correspondent's article already alluded to; and notwithstanding, on his arrival at Manila, I presented my manuscript to my friend Mr. Lancelot Dent (who although absent now, will be here shortly) begging him to afford me his friendly assistance to get the work through the press. The first idea of Mr. Dent was, to solicit the aid of the E. I. Company; but as there were difficulties in the way of my proceeding to Calcutta, Mr. Dent advised me to publish it in China, under my own direction; and he liberally offered to furnish the means.

Now, if in the beginning of 1839, my work was ready for the press, and I wanted only funds to enable me to publish it, it follows, according to your own correspondent, who allows three years for the execution and publication of such a work, that I must have, at least in 1837, been master of the system developed in my work. G. T. Lay, then, was not *robbed!*

Third. Let us suppose, once again, that my ideas are identical with those explained in the memoir of your correspondent. Does it follow that they belong to him? Not the least in the world! And it is here, that we would challenge him with *theft* who was willing in 1838, to appropriate to himself the discovery of a system known long before; though not so far developed as in my work. Since 1829, Dr. Gonçalves (who by the way was *savant* enough to use the word *hieroglyphic*)—I say that in 1829, he published the basis of the Phonetic system, in his excellent *Arte China*; by uniting under the title of "Chinese Alphabet" the characters which rule the phonetic orders of my work; he has remarked, that these characters, called by him *diferenças*, give their sound to the compound; that they often lose their sound to become ideographics, or what he calls *generos*; that in short, these characters are in number about 1300; a number approaching the series established in my work. These ideas belonged to the public long before G. T. Lay dreamed of *inventing* them: they afforded matter for discourse between the worthy Doctor and his pupils; and I acknowledge with thankfulness, that

they furnished me in 1835, with the germ of that which I have done since.

But, moreover, if we ascend to the source, we find that the Chinese, unprovided as they are, with the spirit of analysis, have essayed, from time immemorial, to determine their phonetic characters. We see in Káng-hí's dictionary under the head 字母 *Mother-characters*, a list incomplete it is true, of that which Dr. Gonçalves has styled *diferenças*; and which I named *phonetics*. Well; as in every country, *mothers* are those which give birth to children, it follows that these characters are, in Chinese idea, *fundamental*, or *primitives*, such as give origin to others, and which form, so to say, distinct families.

And if the Chinese had carried their investigations farther; if they had given themselves the trouble to take the dictionary 說文 and extract therefrom all the *children* of these *mothers*, that is to say all the characters called by the same work 字聲 *Phonetics*, (or to speak so as to be understood by G. T. Lay, *characters-sounds*,) they would have had, eighteen centuries ago, not only the general idea of my work; but the phonetic orders also, arranged nearly as they are, in the second part of my book. Thus, if my work is nothing else than a *theft* of the ideas sent forth by your correspondent, we find ourselves both dispossessed of the essential of our lucubrations; and, should we desire to render ourselves illustrious by some other *invention*, let us strive to awaken the mouldering dust of some motheaten unknown books!

I would here remark, that if I had *robbed* your correspondent, I certainly did not give much proof of the sagacity which he attributes to me, when, from the first I referred my readers to the *valuable* article, which, according to him, furnished-matter for my work! This ready allusion of mine, was unlike the cunning of him who permitted "entirely to escape from his memory the having seen and read Dr. Marshman's *Clavis Sinica*, at the time he penned the article in question for the Repository"!!

But to proceed. "Mr. Callery nicknames the new system *phonetic*. I have no other way of accounting for the designation, as it is the last term that philosophy and common sense would have suggested."

It appears, from this remarkable stroke of high eloquence, that G. T. Lay is distinguished by a philosophy of his own; as well as that he is gifted with a common sense peculiar to himself! The philosophy which I studied in the public colleges of my country treated of God: of men: of intelligent faculties; of virtue: and of vice: not

of the value of words and of their application to things. My teachers always told me that this belonged to *grammar*, and not to *philosophy*! The common sense, which serves me as criteria, is the humble common sense of the vulgar; that is to say, of those who have eyes to see; ears to hear; and a sufficient development of reason, to deduce the immediate consequences of evident principles.

I open an European dictionary at the first page; I ask one who can read, why all the paragraphs commence with the sign *A*? He replies, that it is because the first words of every paragraph in it begin with the sound *A*, which he makes perceptible to my ear. Common sense directs me to conclude, that the sign *A* is a symbol of sound, a *phonetic*. I examine, in detail, the whole of the dictionary, and I remark, everywhere, that the signs are disposed according to the analogy of their sounds. My common sense therefore, gives me reason to determine, that the general system of the work is based on pronunciation; in a word that it is *phonetic*.

Now, I take the book, the title of which has put G. T. Lay out of his temper, although, in my humble opinion, it evinces nothing like the vain confidence in one's powers of observation, as that of *The Chinese as They Are!!* I open, no matter which part of it, at page 40 for example, and I see that the sign \square placed at the head of an article, is repeated in the twenty six-characters which follow. I ask why this is; and on the reply; that it is, because it gives its sound *pá* to all the characters, I conclude, that this principal character is an emblem, a symbol of sound,—a *phonetic* sign. I run through the book; and I see everywhere, that the characters are relatively disposed under those which give them their sound; and I conclude, that the general arrangement of the work is based on the affinity which exists between the sign and the sound; in a word that the aim is to develop a *Phonetic System*. Here is my common sense; and it is I hope, that of the majority of my readers. I am sorry, for the cause of logic, that it is not the *uncommon* common sense with which G. T. Lay was privileged by multiform nature!

Another compliment which your correspondent makes me (I am too polite to let them pass unheeded) is, that at the time I wrote, I "knew not a syllable about Egyptian literature." Such might certainly have been the case, without the merit of my work on the Chinese language suffering the least; and even, I frankly own, that at the time, I had but an imperfect knowledge of this branch of philology; I may, however now say, that I am competent to inform your correspondent, that his learning, on that subject, is of another

date than ours; and that nobody in Europe, no, not even the illustrious successors of Champollion; such as Lepsius, Peyron, Rosellini, Salvolini, Letronne, and others, have the most remote conception of the hieroglyphical science, as developed by G. T. Lay in his last notice!

These distinguished orientalisks, with most of whom, I am happy to say, I entertain amicable relations; these savants are simple enough yet to believe; that certain hieroglyphics are purely *phonetic*; that is to say they represent sounds or letters of an alphabet: that others are *semi-phonetic*; that is to say, in certain cases they have a sound which in others they have not: that others are purely *ideographic*; which never attach themselves, but to the idea, without regard to the sound: that it is not indifferent for the signification, to employ this hieroglyphic or that; although they are pronounced alike: that there are generic characters which are united to others to indicate the order of ideas to which the word belongs, &c., &c.

I would add, that a known sinologue; one "who understands the first elements of that department of literature," Mr. G. Pauthier, has thought, as I have, that there exists an affinity between Egyptian and Chinese writing; and default of being enlightened in time by the late article of your correspondent, he had the boldness last year to publish this theory at Paris, in a work entitled; *Essai sur l'Origine et la Formation similaires des écritures figuratives Chinoise et Egyptienne!* You see then, that on this ground also, your correspondent is not happy. If he aims at anything like superiority in that department, he must resign himself to novel efforts, to new studies; which, by the way, I offer to encourage by the loan of all the works which have appeared, on this matter, during the last ten years.

But it is not only the foundation, the basis of my work, which has put the placidity of your correspondent to the proof. It appears that the style also, has grievously offended the refined ears of this universal linguist: for he makes to flow from my pen nothing less than "monkish Latin and low French."

As to the Latin, I never had any pretension to be a Cicero; nor had I ever intended to give to Latinists, a model of composition à propos to Chinese. From the first, I remarked in my preface; that having to treat on a subject altogether foreign to the language of ancient Rome, it was not possible for me, to give to my style, the elegance and the clearness that might have been desired. But this once acknowledged, once avowed, tell me, I pray you, who is *this*

G. T. Lay, who sets himself up, as a sweeping censor of Latin eloquence? Has he published any Philippic which revives the language of the age of Augustus? As yet, we know of no other of his invectives than in English sufficiently ordinary: and until he gives us a small specimen of his *savoir faire*, of his skill in Latin: that we may be enabled to estimate his authority at its just weight, we are in the right to say to him—*blasphemus quæ ignoras*.

As to the "low French," it appears that your correspondent does not excel either in French literature; for were he ever so little familiar with it, he would have known, that the passage which so sharply shook his fibre, was taken from *Molière*; and we think generally, that Molière knew French well enough!

Indeed, it would be very despairing for science, and very convenient for the ignorant, if, without producing proofs of superiority, in the science of which they permit themselves to speak, they should arrogate to themselves the right to decide, that such an author is an imbecile; such an one an idiot; this one a plagiarist; and that a *thief*! Fortunately the time is past, when the assertions of charlatans find place among principles.

The last accusation of which I shall take notice, is the having shown "a vehement wrath against your correspondent, the having far forgotten what was due to myself; the having abused him," &c. In order that any one may judge how far the *gentleman* is *veridical*, I shall give a literal translation of what I took the liberty to say on his account in a note at the foot of the page. (*Systema Phonicum*, Pars. 2d, pag. 22.)

"This theory (*explained in the text*) was first sent forth by Marshman in his *Clavis Sinica* in 1815; I wonder therefore that a student dared to publish it in the *Chinese Repository*, 1838, page 299 and following, as an invention of his own: *quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari*."

"He who desires to examine lengthy examples of this system, let him consult the *Clavis Sinica*, page 53 and following; as well as the *Chinese Repository*, 1838, page 299 and following. For us, it is enough to extract from this periodical a single example by which one may judge of the rest. The passage is this:

"If we assume that 堇 meant 'adhesive earth or clay to be used for mortar and plaster,' and keep our eye fixed upon the laborious process of pounding and mixing the tenacious earth with water, bending it with rammers, the treading and so forward, we have lively ideas of labor, diligence, and carefulness, ideas which we can trace in every one of the composites, with of course some of

the properties of the clay itself; as for example its adhesive nature, its susceptibility of receiving any form which may be impressed upon it, and its permanence in retaining them. When combined with *strength* it implies a laborious exertion of our means and resources; with *death* the lingering dissolution of one who dies for want of food, where the soul parts from the body with labor and difficulty. With *heart* it applies to those pangs and throes which are felt when the mind is tugging with grief and sorrow. With *eye* or to see, it alluded to an introduction into the presence of the emperor, which, with the exception of a highly favored few, must be a matter of difficulty and labor. With *speech* or *reason* it contains a beautiful reference to the susceptible habit of thought and feeling, whereby the mind 'like as clay is turned to the seal,' easily receives and continues ever to retain all those impressions which superior goodness and the preceptive lessons of sainted wisdom may have made upon it."

After this textual quotation from the ineffable article of the gentleman, I added as a remark: *et voilà ce qui fait que votre fille est muette!* This is a saying which is taken from Molière; a saying which has become quite proverbial, and which is very often employed to qualify in an indirect manner, empty phraseology and extraordinary conclusions which do not logically flow from the premises; as was the case in the passage quoted. This is *all*, absolutely everything, that I said, of good and of bad, against your correspondent. Now if you wish to know the *tirade* of pretty conceit, which this *polite gentleman* has addressed me, here is somewhat with which to edify you.

"He had no honesty—he stole—he decked himself with my feathers—to conceal the theft he abuses me in monkish Latin and low French.—This is the last term that philosophy and common sense would have suggested.—He knew not a syllable about the matter.—The filing of bills of indictment costs Callery but little trouble.—I see in him such peevish anxiety; such perverseness in misnaming; such vehement wrath against me.—The man has committed a plagiarism.—The stinging consciousness of this made him so far forget what was due to himself," &c., &c.

Enough! Enough! Where is the politeness, the moderation, the honesty of G. T. Lay!!

In closing this review of your correspondent's diatribe, I shall take the liberty to give him some charitable advice, which is *altogether in his interest*; and this advice is, that if ever, in future, he find himself opposed in opinion to any one; he endeavor, at least, to use

in support of his argument, language more dignified, than what he lowered himself to employ in the present occasion. A calm mind and politeness of expression are essential, even to make truth acceptable; : how much more then, is their assistance necessary when error is to be insinuated! I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. CALLERY.

Author of the "Phonetic System of Chinese writing."
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ART. VII. *Public Notices connected with the government of Hongkong, and the British trade with China; charter of the colony; governor's commission; oath of justices of the peace; order for the creation of courts of justice, with rules for the same; proclamation regarding a commercial treaty; the tariff and port regulations.*

PRESS of matter has prevented hitherto the insertion of several Public Notices and other documents connected with the settlement and government of Hongkong, which we now give in order, quoting them from the Hongkong Gazette.

No. 1.

PROCLAMATION.

(Regarding the appointment of the government of Hongkong.)

The treaty of peace, ratified under the Signs Manual, and seals of the respective sovereigns, between her majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., and his imperial majesty, the Emperor of China, having been this day formally exchanged, the annexed royal charter and commission, under the great seal of state, are hereby proclaimed and published for general information, obedience, and guidance.

His Excellency, Sir HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G. C. B., &c. &c., has this day taken the Oaths of office, and assumed charge of the government of the colony of Hongkong, and its dependencies.

In obedience to the gracious commands of her majesty as intimated in the royal charter, the Island and its dependencies will be designated and known as "The colony of Hongkong;" and his excellency the governor, is further pleased to direct, that the present city, on the northern side of the island, shall be distinguished by her majesty's name, and that all public communications, archives, &c., &c., shall be henceforward, dated "VICTORIA."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Dated at the Government-house, at Victoria, this 26th day of June, 1843.

ROYAL CHARTER OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye—that We, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to erect and do hereby erect our island of Hongkong and its dependencies, situate between twenty-two degrees, nine minutes, and twenty-two degrees twenty-one minutes north latitude, and the one hundred and fourteenth degree, eighteen minutes east longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, into a colony, and the said island and its dependencies is hereby erected into a separate colony accordingly, to be known and designated as “the Colony of Hongkong.”

And We do hereby further grant, appoint, and ordain, that the governor, for the time being, of the said colony, and such other persons as are hereinafter designated, shall constitute and be a legislative council for the said colony: And We do hereby direct and appoint, that in addition to the said governor, the said legislative council shall be composed of such other public officers within the said colony, or of such other persons within the same, as shall from time to time be named or designated for that purpose, by Us, by any instruction or instructions, or warrant or warrants, to be by Us for that purpose issued under Our signet and sign manual, and with the advice of our privy counsellors, shall hold their places in the said council, at Our pleasure: And We do hereby grant and ordain, that the governor for the time being, of the said colony, with the advice of the said legislative council, shall have full power and authority to make and enact all such laws and ordinances as may from time to time be required for the peace, order and good government of the said colony of Hongkong: And that in making all such laws and ordinances, the said governor shall exercise all such powers and authorities; and that the said legislative council shall conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as shall be given and prescribed in and by such instructions as We, with the advice of our privy council, from time to time, make for his and their guidance therein: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our, and their right and authority to disallow any such ordinances in the whole or in part, and to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of parliament, or with the advice of our or their privy council, all such laws as may to us, or them, appear necessary, for the order, peace, and good government of our said island and its dependencies, as fully as if these presents had not been made: And, whereas, it is expedient, that an executive council should be appointed to advise and assist the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, in the administration of the government thereof, We do therefore, by these, our letters patent, authorizing the governor of said colony, for the time being, to summon as an executive council, such persons as may from time to time be named or designated by us, in any instructions under our signet and sign manual, addressed to him in that behalf: And We do hereby authorize and empower the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, to keep and use the public seal appointed for the sealing whatsoever that shall pass the seal of our said colony: And We do hereby give and grant to the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority in our name, and on our behalf, but subject, nevertheless, to such provisions as may be, in that respect contained in any instructions which may from time to time be addressed to him by us, for that purpose, to make and execute in our name, and on our behalf, under the public seal of our said colony, grants of land to us belonging, within the same to private persons, for their own use and benefit, or to any persons, bodies politic or corporate, in trust for the public uses of our subjects there resident, or of any of them: And We do hereby authorize and empower the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, to constitute and appoint judges, and in cases requisite, commissioners of oyer and terminer, justices of the peace, and other necessary officers and ministers in our said colony, for the due and impartial administration of justice, and for putting the laws into execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered unto them, such oath or oaths as are usually given for the due execution and performance of offices

and places, and for the clearing of truth in judicial matters : And We do hereby give and grant unto the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority, as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue, or become payable to us, provided the same do not exceed fifty pounds sterling in any one case, and to respite and suspend the payment of any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, exceeding the said sum of fifty pounds, until our pleasure thereon shall be made known and signified to such governor : And We do hereby give and grant unto the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime, in any court, or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within our said colony, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions, as by any law or ordinance hereafter to be in force in our said colony, may be thereunto annexed, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to such governor may seem fit : And We do hereby give and grant unto the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to him appearing to suspend from the exercise of his office, within our said colony, any person exercising any office or place, under virtue of any commission or warrant granted, or which may be granted by Us, or in our name, or under our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect, only until our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to such governor : And We do hereby strictly require, and enjoin the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf, given to him by our instructions, under our signet and sign manual, accompanying his commission of appointment as governor of the said colony : And, in the event of the death or absence out of our said colony of Hongkong, of such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us, to be the governor thereof, We do hereby provide and declare our pleasure to be, that all, and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, shall be, and the same are, hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, by warrant, under our signet and sign manual, to be the lieutenant-governor of our said colony ; or, in the event of there being no person upon the place, commissioned and appointed by us to be lieutenant-governor thereof, then, our pleasure is, and We do hereby provide and declare, that in any such contingency, all the powers and authorities herein granted to the governor, or lieutenant-governor of our said colony shall be, and the same are hereby granted, to the colonial secretary of our said colony, for the time being, and such lieutenant-governor, or such colonial secretary, as the case may be, shall execute all, and every, the powers and authorities herein granted, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein : And We do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other, the inhabitants of our said colony of Hongkong, to be obedient in aiding and assisting to such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us to be governor of Hongkong, or, in the event of his death or absence, to such person as may, under the provision of these, our letters patent, assume and exercise the functions of such : And We do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time, to revoke, alter, or amend, these our letters patent, as to Us or them shall seem meet : In WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent.

WITNESS Ourselves, at Westminster, the fifth day of April, in the sixth year of our reign.

BY THE QUEEN HERSELF.

EDMONDS.

No. 2.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTING THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our trusty and well beloved sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, knight grand cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Major-general in the service of the East India Company,

and chief superintendent of the trade of our subjects trading to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, greeting:—

Whereas, by certain letters patent under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, We have made provision for the government of our colony of Hongkong and of its dependencies: Now know you, that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said sir Henry Pottinger, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said sir Henry Pottinger, to be the governor and commander-in-chief in and over our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said colony, for and during our pleasure:—

And we do hereby require and command you, the said sir Henry Pottinger, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions, granted to, or appointed to, the governor of our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, in and by the said recited letters patent bearing even date herewith, and the instructions under our signet and Sign Manual accompanying the same, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall from time to time, or at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you, under our signet and Sign Manual, or by our order in our privy council, or by us, through one of our principal secretaries of state.—And we do hereby require and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting, to you the said sir Henry Pottinger in the execution of this our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained.—In Witness Whereof, we have caused these our letters, to be made patent.

Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the fifth day of April, in the sixth year of our reign.

BY THE QUEEN HERSELF.

EDMUNDS.

No. 3.

PROCLAMATION APPOINTING JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

His excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B., governor of Hongkong, &c., &c., is pleased to nominate and appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Her Majesty's justices of the peace, to hold and exercise lawful authority and power as such, over and towards all subjects of her Britannic Majesty presently, or hereafter residing within, or resorting to, the dominions of the Emperor of China; and to require, that previously to entering on the discharge of their functions as justices of the peace, they do respectively and individually take, and subscribe to, the annexed oath, before any one of the undermentioned officers of her majesty's government, viz:—

The Assistant and Registrar to the Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. &c.

The chief Magistrate of Hongkong.

The assistant Magistrate of Hongkong.

The British Government Agent (Vice-consul) at Macao.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, this 17th day of June, 1843.

No. 4.

OATH.

I do hereby swear, that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to our sovereign lady Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c.; and that I will, well and truly, according to the best of my ability, skill, and understanding, and without fear, favor, or affection perform, do, and fulfill the duties and powers of a justice of the peace, over and

towards all subjects of her said majesty, presently, or hereafter residing in, or resorting to, her Britannic majesty's colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, or the dominions of the emperor of China.—So help me God.

Sworn before me, at this day of 1843.

Under this proclamation, forty-three persons are nominated by H. E. the governor of Hongkong to act as justices of the peace. By a Notice of the same date, it is declared that the office of deputy superintendent of trade is abolished. The following are names of the officers, with their respective titles, which have been gazetted as connected with the government of Hongkong, under the present charter.

A. R. Johnson, esq., assistant and registrar to the superintendent of trade.

Lieut.-col. Malcolm, c. b., to officiate as colonial secretary to government.

Richard Woosnam, esq., to be private secretary to the governor.

Lieut. G. T. Brooke, H. M. 55th foot, military secretary and aid-de-camp to the governor.

C. E. Stewart, esq., to be treasurer and financial secretary.

J. R. Morrison, esq., Chinese secretary to the government of Hongkong.

Major W. Caine, chief magistrate of Hongkong.

C. B. Hillier, esq., assistant magistrate.

Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N., harbor-master and officiating marine magistrate.

A. T. Gordon, esq., land officer.

Alexander Scott, esq., recording officer to the colonial and admiralty court.

A proclamation issued by H. E. sir Henry Pottinger on the 1st of June, promulgates and enjoins for implicit obedience the following order in council concerning the courts of Justice and Admiralty Jurisdiction for the governing of her majesty's subjects in China. For the rules by which the court of Admiralty Jurisdiction, established by captain Elliot was constituted, see Chinese Repository, vol. VIII., page 181, &c.

No. 5.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the court at Windsor, the 4th day of January, 1843.—Present, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by an act of parliament, made and passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty king William the fourth, intituled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for his said majesty in council should it appear expedient and salutary, to create a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by his said majesty's subjects within the dominions of the emperor of China and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the said coast of China; and to appoint one of the superintendents, in the said act mentioned, to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof:

And whereas, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the powers thereby in his said late majesty in council in that behalf vested, it was by an order dated the 9th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, ordered by his said late majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that there should be a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid; which court should be holden at Canton, in the said dominions, or on board any British ship or vessel in the port or harbor of Canton; and that the said court should be holden by the chief superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by his late majesty, under and in pursuance of the said act of parliament:

And whereas it is expedient, that the said court of justice should henceforth be holden in the island of Hongkong; now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said act, and of the powers thereby in her majesty in council in that behalf vested, and of all other powers to her majesty belonging or in any wise appertaining, it is hereby ordered by her majesty, by and with the advice of her privy council that the said court shall henceforth be holden in the island of Hongkong; and that the same shall have, and exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects within the said island, and within the dominions of the emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China: and it is hereby further ordered, that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by her majesty, under and in pursuance of the said act:

And her majesty, by and with the advice of her said council, doth hereby confirm in all other respects the said order of his said late majesty in council, dated the ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

And the right honorable, the earl of Aberdeen, one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(True Copy.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

No. 6.

RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE CRIMINAL AND ADMIRALTY
COURT OF HONGKONG.

SECTION I.

Of Arrest.

Rule 1st.—No subject of her majesty shall be arrested for trial within this jurisdiction, unless charged upon oath, by one or more credible person, or persons, before the deputy-superintendent, or before the Chief Magistrate of Hongkong, before any two of her majesty's justices of the peace, with such an offence as would justify the individual so charged, being, when apprehended, committed, or held to bail.

Rule 2d.—Arrest may be made in two ways. First; By warrant under the hand and seal of the authorities named in the preceding Rule. (*See Appendix, No. 1.*) Second; By verbal order of the deputy-superintendent, or the chief magistrate of Hongkong, or by any *single* justice of the peace in the event of any subject of her majesty committing (or being apparently about to commit) a dangerous breach of the peace in their respective presence.

Rule 3d.—All persons charged with the execution of warrants of arrest within this jurisdiction, to exercise like authority, to be entitled to like immunities, and to be liable for unlawful proceedings, to like liabilities, as persons executing the warrants of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION II.

Of Commitment.

Rule 1st.—When a person charged with a crime or offence shall be arrested within this jurisdiction, he is to be as speedily as possible brought before the authorities named in the warrant, for examination.

Rule 2d.—Authorities conducting examinations, in the first instance of accused persons, are not subsequently to take part in any capacity whatever, in the trial before the court, of such persons.

Rule 3d.—On the examination of accused persons, when arrested within this jurisdiction, the testimony and information of all individuals having any knowledge of the alleged crime are to be carefully taken down in writing, and on oath, in the presence of, and subject to cross examination by, the accused. (*See end of the Appendix, N. B.*)

Rule 4th.—The person accused to be allowed to state anything he likes, provided it be strictly relevant to the charge against him, in explanation or

defence of his conduct; but he is at the same time, to be warned not to say anything that may criminate himself.

Rule 5th.—Should it plainly appear to the examining authorities, that the alleged offence has not been committed by the person accused, or, that where committed, the offence is of so trivial a nature as not to require bail, the accused is to be discharged, leaving the matter to be investigated by the chief or assistant-magistrate, or other inferior court; but, where in the opinion of the examining authorities, the offence is sufficiently established, and of a nature requiring the detention of the accused, he is to be kept in safe custody till the examination can be submitted to the chief superintendent, (or such official functionary as he may depute to act for him) for final disposal. (*See Appendix, No. 2.*)

Rule 6th.—Examining authorities are to conduct their proceedings on oath (*see Appendix No. 3*), and are to have the like power of summoning witnesses (being British subjects) as is herein vested in the court. (*See Appendix, No. 4., for form of Summons.*)

Rule 7th.—British subjects refusing to attend on the summons of examining authorities, to be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided, for failure of attendance when summoned before the court.

SECTION III.

Of Bail.

Rule 1st.—The chief superintendent, deputy-superintendent, or other official functionary to whom the case may be remitted, agreeable to Rule 5th of the preceding section, to have the like power in respect to bail as appertains by law and usage to the court of Queen's Bench, in England; and in the event of refusal, or of unnecessary delay, in the case of a bailable offence, to be liable to like penalties as magistrates in England.

Rule 2d.—If the accused person cannot find bail, he is to be committed by warrant (as in the case of offences not bailable) to take his trial before the court for the offence with which he stands charged. (*See Appendix, No. 2, for Warrant of committal.*)

Rule 3d.—The principle and practice of the law of England to obtain, as far as possible (with reference to local circumstances) as to the period within which a prisoner should be placed on his trial, and likewise as to the period within which prosecution for offences committed within the court's jurisdiction should be instituted.

SECTION IV.

Of Prosecution.

Rule 1st.—In all cases coming within the jurisdiction of the court, prosecution is to be by way only of a bill of indictment found by, and presented on oath by, a Grand Jury. (*See Appendix, No. 5.*)

Rule 2d.—It shall be the duty of an officer of the court, who is to be designated the Recording Officer, to return on each session, the names of twenty good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty to act as grand jurors, and to do and execute all things on the part of our sovereign lady the Queen, which shall then be legally required of them.

Rule 3d.—Not less than fifteen, and not more than twenty grand jurors shall be sworn at each session. (*See Appendix, Nos. 6, 7, and 8.*)

Rule 4th.—The proceedings of the Grand Jury to be conducted generally according to the principles and practice of the courts in England, and in the finding of a true bill on any indictment, twelve of the jurors at least must concur.

Rule 5th.—The following persons may be exempted from serving on the grand (or petty) Jury, without incurring penalties on proper representation being made to the court, and claiming the immunity:

1st. Persons above sixty, and under twenty-one years of age.—2d. Sick persons.—3d. Surgeons and physicians.—4th. Officers in the employ of government, having other urgent duties to attend to.

SECTION V.

Of Process.

Rule 1st.—Sessions to be proclaimed from time to time under the authority of the chief superintendent, and all subjects of her majesty concerned therein, or specially summoned to attend accordingly. (*See Appendix, No. 9.*)

Rule 2d.—The court to have the like power, and to pursue the same method, as the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, to secure the attendance of defendants, or accused persons, who are not in actual custody.

Rule 3d.—Arraignment to be in the manner, and agreeable to the rules of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 4th.—If the accused person refuses to plead, or confesses the fact, the court to proceed in either case agreeably to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION VI.

Of Pleas, and General Issue.

Rule 1st.—Pleas to be allowed to persons accused before the court, according to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 2d.—The accused shall be entitled to request any person, being a British subject (and having the sanction of the court) to support, on his behalf, any plea or point of law that the court may think proper to allow to be debated.

Rule 3d.—In any instance coming within the preceding Rule, the court will be guided by, and decide with special regard to, the general authority and intention of the particular law and orders of council, under which, and the objects for which, the court has been erected.

SECTION VII.

Of Trial.

Rule 1st.—The recording officer of the court will at every session return a panel of not less than twenty-four British subjects, to the end that twelve thereof may sit as a Petty Jury, to hear and determine between our sovereign lady the Queen and any prisoner placed for trial at the bar of the court, for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the court. (*See Appendix, Nos. 10 and 11.*)

Rule 2d.—Regard being had to local circumstances, the prisoner shall have no privilege of peremptory challenge, but only for good cause shown, to be determined by the court. (*See Appendix, Nos. 12 and 13.*)

Rule 3d.—The trial to proceed, and evidence both for the prosecution and defence to be received and recorded, as far as local circumstances will permit, agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England. (*See Appendix, No. 14.*)

Rule 4th.—Should it be found impossible to conclude any trial in one day, the court to exercise the power of adjourning without confining the jury; but in that case the jurors shall be sworn "neither to speak themselves to any person except one of their own number, nor to allow (without representing it to the court) any person to speak to them on any matter touching the trial."

Rule 5th.—In the event of any person speaking to, or trying in any manner, to tamper with any jurymen, in contravention of the preceding Rule, the court will punish such person summarily by fine or imprisonment, (or both) at its discretion.

Rule 6th.—In cases of illness or death of jurors, the court will proceed agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 7th.—The verdict of the Petty Jury to be found and pronounced agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England: that is, by the unanimous voice of the jury.

Rule 8th.—The court to have the power of remarking on the verdict—should it see cause to do so—and allowing the jury after such remarks, to retire and reconsider their verdict.

Rule 9th.—When the prisoner is found guilty, sentence is to be passed by the chief superintendent in the manner laid down in the order in council; and when the prisoner is acquitted on the merits of the charge, he is to be instantly discharged, and is to be proclaimed to be for ever free, upon that accusation.

Rule 10th.—But when the prisoner is acquitted on an obvious and admitted defect in the proceedings, and the acquittal cannot be pleaded, the prisoner may be detained in safe custody by a fresh warrant of the court to be re-indicted in such a manner as may meet the like ends of justice.

SECTION VIII.

Of the Attendance of Jurors and Witnesses.

Rule 1st.—Any subject of her majesty (not specially excused under Rule 5th of section IV.) who having been duly summoned by the recording officer (*See Appendix. No. 10*), shall fail, without sufficient and satisfactory cause (certified sickness for instance,) to attend and perform his duties as a grand or petty juror, shall be liable to a fine at the discretion of the court of not less than twenty dollars for the first omission, or less than fifty for the second, which sum shall be further increased at the pleasure of the court, and be for the use of her majesty the Queen; and the court shall have the power of enforcing all such fines, by confining the parties who are to pay them, till that is done.

Rule 2d.—Any subject of Her Majesty whose testimony may be considered necessary, may be bound over under sufficient surety, by the examining or committing authorities (see Section II.) to appear and give evidence at the trial, of which due notice will be communicated to such witnesses by the recording officer of the court; and in the event of his failing to attend, he shall be fined (in addition to the amount of his recognizance being escheated) as laid down for jurors in the preceding Rule. (*See Appendix, No. 15.*)

Rule 3d.—In any urgent case where witnesses either for or against a prisoner are unavoidably forced to leave China previous to the trial of such prisoner, they may be examined on oath, in presence of the prisoner, by such official authorities, or magistrates as the chief superintendent shall nominate to discharge this duty; and such examination shall be recorded, and be held and taken to be sufficient evidence on the trial to which it relates; the prisoner always having the advantage of any doubt or omission, that may be discovered in such examination when it is produced before the court. (*See Appendix, No. 16.*)

Rule 4th.—Citizens or subjects of foreign states not resident on Hongkong (after the island has been declared a British colony) whose evidence may be necessary or desirable on any trial, are to be requested by the recording officer to attend the court, for the furtherance of the ends of justice: but failing to do so, the Jury is to deliver its verdict on the evidence that may be adduced before it.

Rule 5th.—In all cases where citizens or subjects of foreign states may be permanently resident on Hongkong (after the island shall be declared to be a British colony) they will, of course, be subject to the same laws and

entitled to the like protection of them, as Her Majesty's subjects, and as such they will be held amenable to the authority of the court.

SECTION IX.

Of Reprieve and Judgment.

Rule 1st.—In all cases demanding sentence amounting to capital punishment, the prisoner will be respited, and by order of the court, kept in close and solitary confinement pending the receipt of her majesty's pleasure.

Rule 2d.—In all other cases, the court will exercise its own discretion as to judgment and reprieve; being guided by the principles and practice of the law of England, and having the like powers that belong of right to the judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION X.

Of Persons amenable to the Court.

Rule 1st.—Regard being had to local circumstances, and especially to the object for which the Criminal and Admiralty court in China, was first established by the Order in Council, of the 9th of December, 1833, it is further declared that for the present, and pending the receipt of her majesty's gracious pleasure, no individual belonging to her majesty's naval and land forces in China, and who is consequently subject to martial law, shall be considered amenable to the jurisdiction of the court, or shall be arraigned before it.

Rule 2d.—All subjects of her majesty, not included in the foregoing Rule, and likewise all citizens and subjects of foreign states permanently residing within the colony of Hongkong, (so soon as it shall be declared a possession of the British crown) shall be considered amenable to the jurisdiction of the court.

Appendix.No. 1. *Form of Warrant of Arrest.*

These are, in her majesty's name, to require you (*name of officer or officers*) to arrest and take into your custody, and bring before (*name of examining authority or authorities*) A. B., charged, on oath, with (*brief description of offence, when and where committed*) and for so doing, this is, and shall be, your lawful warrant.

Date and place.

Signed

No. 2. *Form of Warrant of Committol.*

These are, in her majesty's name, to require you (*nome of person to whose custody committed*) to detain in safe custody A. B., herewith sent to you by me (*or us, as the case may be*) charged upon oath, with (*brief sketch of offence, when and where committed*) and for detaining the said A. B., in safe custody till he be delivered in due course of law, and released by competent authority; this is, and shall be your lawful warrant.

Date and place.

Signed

No. 3. *Oath to be taken by examining authority or authorities.*

I (*name &c.*) do swear that I will, well, truly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and understanding, examine into, and investigate the charge now made against A. B., that he (*brief sketch of offence, when and where committed*) and will state my opinion, in writing as to the truth or otherwise of said charge, without fear, favor, or affection.—So help me God.

Sworn before me,

Signed

Date and place.

No. 4. *Form of Summons.*

In the Queen's name take notice, that you are hereby summoned to appear without delay, before me (*or us, as the case may be*) to depose and speak to what you know of a certain charge made in her majesty's name, against A. B.

Date and place.

To C. D.

Signed

No. 5. *Form of Indorsement.*

The jurors for our sovereign lady, the Queen, upon their oath present A. B., (*name and designation to be particularly defined*) not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and instigated by the devil, did on the day of in the year of our Lord, 184 feloniously, wilfully (*here enter detailed description of crime, &c.*) against the peace of our lady the queen, her crown and dignity.

Indorsement.

If found *A true bill.* If otherwise *Not found.*

N. B.—Indictments will always be prepared by the recording officer of the court, according to the circumstances of the case.

No. 6. *Form of oath to foreman of the grand jury.*

Mr. F. E. you, foreman of the grand inquest for this jurisdiction, shall diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge. The queen's counsel, your fellows, and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no one from envy, hatred, or malice; neither shall you leave any one unrepresented for fear, favor, affection, gain or reward, or hope thereof. But you shall present all matters and things truly and faithfully, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your skill and understanding.—So help you God.

No. 7. *Form of oath to the other grand jurors.*

The same oath your foreman has taken of his part, you and every of you shall truly and faithfully observe and keep on your part. So help you God.

No. 8. *Form of oath to witnesses before the grand jury.*

The evidence you shall give to the grand jury upon this bill of indictment shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—So help you God.

No. 9. *Proclamation.*

Notice is hereby given, that a session of the court of justice, with Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects on the island of Hongkong, or within the dominions of the emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas, within one hundred miles of the coast of China, will be holden at Hongkong, on the day of 184 by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, and all manner of persons that are specially summoned, or that have anything to do before the said court, are required to be then and there attending. By order of the court.

Hongkong, 184 Signed Recording officer.

No. 10. *Form of summons to jurors.*

In the queen's name. Take notice that you are hereby summoned to serve as (*grand or petty juror, as the case may be*) at the sessions of the court of Criminal or Admiralty jurisdiction, to be held at Hongkong, on the day of Signed F. G. Recording officer

To J. K. L. M., &c.

No. 11. *Form of oath to petty jurors.*

You shall, well and truly, try and true deliverance make, between our sovereign lady the queen, and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, and true verdict give, according to the evidence which you shall hear touching the charge against the prisoner.—So help you God.

No. 12. *Form of oath to challenged petty jurymen.*

You shall true answer make, to all such questions as shall be asked of you by the court (*or by the persons appointed by the court*) touching the challenge which the prisoner at the bar has made in your name.—So help you God.

No. 13. *Form of oath to triers of challenged jurymen.*

You shall and will truly try, inquire, and declare to the court whether N. P. (*the challenged jurymen's name, &c., to be inserted,*) stands indifferent between the parties to this issue.—So help you God.

No. 14. *Form of oath to interpreters (when required).*

You shall true interpretation make of the evidence between the court, the jury, and the prisoner at the bar, according to the best of your skill and understanding.—So help you God.

No. 15. *Form of surty bond.*

This day of 184 P. N. (name of person bound over) did come before me, (or us, as the case may be) and acknowledge that he was indebted to our sovereign lady the queen, in the sum of \$ if he, the said P. N., should fail in attending personally to give evidence at the next session, to be holden at Hongkong, in a certain charge against A. B. And if the said P. N., shall duly attend and give evidence, and shall not depart without the leave of the court, then this recognizance is to be void, or else to remain in full force. Signed

No. 16. *Form of authority to examine witnesses.*

In the queen's name, these are to authorize you (names of witnesses) and to examine them, after having duly sworn them to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as to the information and knowledge they possess in a certain case, pending between our sovereign lady the queen and A. B., (name of prisoner) who stands charged with (crime, when and where committed). And this examination you are to make in presence of the said A. B., and to allow him either himself, or through his attorney, or other person named by him, to cross-examine the said (names of witnesses) and the whole of your said examination and proceedings, you are to carefully record in writing, and transmit under your respective signatures and seals to me. Date and place. Chief Superintendent.

No. 17. *Form of subpoena to witnesses.*

In the queen's name, take notice, that you are hereby required to lay aside all pretences and excuses whatever, and to appear before the court of Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, in your proper person, at the sessions, to be held at Hongkong, on the day of to testify to the truth, and give evidence, upon the trial of for and this you are not to omit, under the penalty of (not exceeding \$200) at the discretion of the court. Signed
Date and place. Recording officer.

N. B. With reference to Rule 3 of Section III, the following forms are to be used in examination of prisoners before trial.

Form of oath to witnesses.

You shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be demanded of you.—So help you God.

Form of recording deposition of witnesses.

TO WIT. The examination of G. H. (residence and profession taken on oath,) this day of before me, or us, in the presence and hearing of A. B., charged with (offence described as in the Warrant of Commitment) which said G. H., saith as follows: [The very words used by the witness are as nearly as possible to be inserted, and also the very words of all questions put to him. The witness to be asked to subscribe his name to the deposition, though it is not absolutely requisite, to establish its validity.]

Taken before me, (or us), this day of 184

Form of Examination of the accused (not to be on oath).

TO WIT. The examination of A. B., (residence and profession taken this day) of before me, or us,

The said A. B., being charged with offence described in the warrant of commitment on his examination saith, [the very words to be put down that the accused uses. If the accused remains silent, or refuses to say anything in his own behalf, the examination should close with]

“And the witnesses against the said A. B., having been examined in his own behalf, whereupon, the said A. B., answereth nothing, or saith, [entering his very words].

If the accused wishes to call witnesses, they may be examined on oath, like the witnesses against him. When there are more than one person accused, they ought to be examined apart, and to be allowed no communication with each other till the whole of the examinations are finished.

HENRY POTTINGER.

No. 7.

PROCLAMATION.

BY H. E. SIR HENRY POTTINGER, G. C. B. TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, has the gratification to announce, for the general information and guidance of all subjects of her said majesty, that he has concluded and sealed, with the high commissioner appointed by his imperial majesty, the emperor of China, to treat with him, a commercial treaty, stipulated for in the definitive treaty of peace, signed at Nanking, on the 29th day of August, 1842, and the ratifications of which definitive treaty of peace have been lately exchanged under the Signs Manual and seals of her majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and his majesty, the Emperor of China.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., now publishes the export and import tariff, and the regulations of trade, which have been, after the most searching scrutiny and examination, fixed and finally agreed upon, and which tariff and regulations of trade, are to be promulgated in Chinese, simultaneously with this Proclamation, accompanied by a proclamation on the part of the imperial commissioner, &c.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., trusts, that the provisions of the Commercial Treaty will be found, in practice, mutually advantageous, beneficial and just, as regards the interests, the honor, and the future augmented prosperity, of the governments of the two mighty contracting empires, and their subjects: and his excellency most solemnly and urgently calls upon all subjects of the British crown, individually and collectively, by their allegiance to their sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect, and good name, and by the integrity and honesty which is due from them as men, to the imperial rights of the emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the commercial treaty, but to spurn, decri, and make known to the world, any base, unprincipled, and traitorous overtures which they, or their agents, or employés, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China—whether officially connected with the government or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme for the purpose of evading, or acting in contravention to the said provisions of the commercial treaty.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., will not allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the appeal which he now makes to all her majesty's subjects, will be unheeded, or overlooked, by even a single individual; but, at the same time, it is his duty, in the responsible and unprecedented situation in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is *determined*, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the commercial treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage in future, in commerce with China; and that in any case where he may receive well-grounded representations from her majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese authorities, that such provisions of the commercial treaty have been evaded, (or have been attempted to be so,) he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and, where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust, that the legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the national honor, dignity, and good faith in the estimation of the government of China, and in the eyes of all other nations.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at Government-house, at Victoria, Hongkong, this 22d day of July, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

No. 8.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the preceding proclamation, &c., it is hereby notified, that the new system of trade will commence at Canton, on the 1st day of the 7th month of the present Chinese year (the 27th July, 1843), and that from

that day, the hong-merchants' monopoly and consou charges will cease and terminate. The other four ports of—Amoy, Fuchau fú, Ningpo, and Sháng-hái, which, agreeably to the Treaty of Nanking, are to be resorted to by British merchant vessels, cannot be declared to be open for that purpose, until an imperial edict to that effect shall be received from the cabinet of Peking. This edict is expected to reach Canton early in the month of September, and immediate Public Notice will be given of its arrival. In the interim, measures will be taken for the appointment of Consular officers and their establishments, to the ports in question, in order that no unnecessary delay may take place in the commencement of trade at them; and merchants may make their arrangements accordingly.

The following temporary appointments are made :

G. Tradescant Lay, esq., to officiate as her Britannic majesty's consul at Canton.

Robert Thom, esq., joint interpreter and translator, who is at present stationed at Canton, as the medium of communication between her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., and the imperial commissioner and other high Chinese officers, will assist in the capacity of interpreter in the consular office.

Messrs. Thomas T. Meadows, and William Meredith, to act as clerks and assistants in the officiating consul's office.

With the view of relieving the officiating consul at Canton and his establishment, from the judicial functions, which will hereafter form a part of the duty to be performed by the consuls at the different ports, but which might interfere with the officiating consul's devoting his whole time and attention exclusively to the more important object of promoting and regulating the trade at its outset, of the new system, her majesty's chief superintendent of the trade, &c., is pleased to direct, that all disputes and complaints emanating at Canton, and coming within the consular functions above adverted to, shall, for the present and until further notice, be referred to A. R. Johnston, esq., the assistant and registrar to the chief superintendent, &c., &c., who will, in the first instance, inquire into, and investigate such disputes and complaints, at Victoria, Hongkong, and will, in case of necessity arising for such a step, proceed to Canton for the purpose of completing his inquiry and investigation. The amount to which Mr. Johnston's awards shall be considered final, and the manner of appealing from that officer's awards to the chief superintendent, will be hereafter notified.

The following extracts from instructions addressed this day to Mr. Lay, as officiating consul at Canton, are published for general information, and her majesty's chief superintendent of trade enjoins and requires all concerned to pay implicit obedience to them.

"You will see from the inclosed notification, that you are for the present relieved from the exercise of your consular judicial functions, and in the event of letters or petitions (in English or Chinese) referring to disputes, or containing complaints, being presented to you, will (unless they should be of the most trivial and easily adjusted nature) write upon them, *Referred to the assistant superintendent, &c.*, and sign your name.

"You will hold the masters of all vessels responsible to you, for the orderly and peaceable behavior of their boats' crews, or any other persons belonging to their respective ships, who may visit Canton, and no 'liberty men' are to go up to that city without your previous permission, obtained in writing, in answer to an application specifying the number (of the propriety of which you are to consider yourself the judge), and distinctly promising and stating, that an officer will accompany such liberty-men, to look after and control the seamen or lascars as the case may be.

"In any instance where you may discover that seamen or others are at Canton on liberty, without your permission, and the previous stipulations (above adverted to) having been complied with, you will request the commander of her majesty's ship which will be stationed at Whampoa, to support your authority, to have the seamen or others, forthwith sent back to their ships, and you will report the circumstance to me, that I may adopt such fur-

ther steps as the case may call for. You will at the same time, intimate to the master, owner, or consignee, of the vessel from which the seamen or others unauthoridly come, that all expenses attending the removal of the seamen or others from Canton, will be charged to the ship to which they belong, and will be recovered before she is allowed to sail.

“In cases of petty affrays or assaults, or riotous and drunken conduct, (unattended, however, with any marked degree of violence), in which you may be of opinion that the ends of justice will be obtained, and a sufficient example will be made, by fining the offender any sum not exceeding \$10, or confining him for a period not exceeding five days, you have my authority to summarily decide in such cases, without even recording the evidence, merely making a memorandum of the fact, in a book to be kept for the purpose; but, in all cases where you may consider the offense to call for more serious notice, you will, with the assistance of the captain of Her Majesty’s ship, have the offender placed in confinement until formal investigation can be held, and for which I will arrange on hearing the particulars from you.

“Should you obtain positive and incontrovertible proof, that any British merchant ship on the river has been, or is, engaged in smuggling, or evading the payment of the just dues of the Chinese government as laid down in the tariff and regulations of trade, you will take immediate measures for intimating the same to the Chinese high officers, and officers of customs, in order that they may, if they think proper, put a stop to such vessel either landing or shipping further cargo, as the case may be; and you will likewise apprise the master, owner, or consignee of such ship of the steps you have taken, and will acquaint them that any attempt to carry on their smuggling practices, or to trade in any shape, by force, in opposition to the wishes and directions of the Chinese authorities, will oblige me to have such ship removed from the river.

“I annex a table of consular fees which you are to levy, and which are to form a fund for the present, to be subject to such instructions as may be hereafter received from her majesty’s government.”

By order.

G. A. MALCOLM, *Secretary of Legation.*

Dated at Government-house, at Victoria, Hongkong, this 22d day of July, 1843.

No. 9.

TABLE OF CONSULAR FEES.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|-------------------------|
| On report of ship’s arrival, at custom-house..... | \$5 | Seal of office, and signature to any other document (when required) | \$2 |
| On linguists’ attendance at landing and shipping of cargo..... | 3 | Attestation of a signature (ditto) | 2 |
| On granting Port Clearance and signing Manifest..... | 5 | Administering an oath (ditto) | 1 |
| Valuation of goods (if referred to the consul)..... | 1 per ct. | Attending sales..... | 1 per ct. |
| Bottomry, or arbitration bond..... | \$5 | Or if a charge has been previously made for valuation..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. |
| Noting a protest..... | 3 | Attendance out of consular office, on express business, traveling expenses, and five dollars per diem. | |
| Order of survey..... | 3 | Attendance on opening a will.. | \$5 |
| Extending a protest of survey..... | 3 | Recovery of debts..... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. |
| Registrations..... | 5 | Management of property of British subjects, dying intestate.. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. |
| Bill of health (when required). | 2 | By order. | G. A. MALCOLM. |
| Signature of muster roll (ditto) | 2 | | |

No. 10.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON THE FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

| ARTICLES. | PER | New duty. | | | Old duty. | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------|-------------|-------|-------------|---------|--|
| | | pecul | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | |
| 1 Alum,..... | | 0 1 0 0 | | 14 | | 0 9 5 3 | |
| 2 Anniseed, Star,..... | | 0 5 0 0 | | 70 | | 1 1 4 3 | |
| do. Oil, | | 5 0 0 0 | | 6.94 | | | |
| 3 Arsenic, | | 0 7 5 0 | | 1.04 | | | |

| ARTICLES. | Exports. | | New duty. | | Old duty. | |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| | PER. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | |
| 4 Bangles, or glass armlets, | pecul | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware of all kinds, | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | on canes | 0 5 5 3 | |
| 6 Brass leaf, | " | 1 5 0 0 | 2.10 | | 7 2 3 1 | |
| 7 Building materials, | free | | | | | |
| 8 Bone and horn ware, | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | |
| 9 Camphor, | " | 1 5 0 0 | 2.10 | | 2 4 2 5 | |
| 10 Canes of all kinds, | 1000 | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | pcl. | 1 2 1 8 | |
| 11 Capoor cutchery, | pecul | 0 3 0 0 | 42 | | 0 9 2 3 | |
| 12 Cassia, | " | 0 7 5 0 | 1.04 | and fee | 5 1 4 0 | |
| do. buds, | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 2 1 1 3 | |
| do. oil, | " | 5 0 0 0 | 6.94 | | 7 2 2 5 | |
| 13 China root, | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | 0 9 6 3 | |
| 14 Chinaware of all kinds, | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 0 3 9 0 to 1 5 5 0 | |
| 15 Clothes, ready made, | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 16 Copper ware, pewter ware, &c., &c. | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 17 Corals (or false coral) | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 18 Crackers and fireworks of all kinds, .. | " | 0 7 5 0 | 1.04 | | | |
| 19 Cubebs, | " | 1 5 0 0 | 2.10 | | 2 7 4 0 | |
| 20 Fans, as feather fans, &c. | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | |
| 21 Furniture of all kinds, | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | | |
| 22 Galangal, | " | 0 1 0 0 | 14 | | 0 9 5 3 | |
| 23 Gamboge, | " | 2 0 0 0 | 2.78 | | 4 8 6 6 | |
| 24 Glass and Glassware of all kinds, | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 25 Glassbeads, | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 1 6 8 8 | |
| 26 Glue (as fish glue, &c.) | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 1 0 8 5 | |
| 27 Grasscloth of all kinds, | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 3 5 0 0 | |
| 28 Hartall, | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 1 3 2 3 | |
| 29 Ivoryware of all kinds, | " | 5 0 0 0 | 6.94 | | 7 5 2 8 | |
| 30 Kittysols, or paper umbrellas, | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 31 Lackered ware of all kinds, | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 1 3 2 8 | |
| 32 Lead (white lead), | " | 0 2 5 0 | 35 | } | 1 3 3 8 | |
| 33 Lead (red lead), | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 34 Marble slabs, | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | | |
| 35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c. &c. | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | 0 8 0 0 | |
| 36 Mother-of-pearl ware, | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 1 3 2 3 | |
| 37 Musk, | catty | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 0 4 4 5 | |
| 38 Nankeens and Cotton cloth of all kinds | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 4 1 1 6 | |
| 39 Pictures, viz., large paintings, | each | 0 1 0 0 | 14 | | | |
| Rice paper pictures, | hund. | 0 1 0 0 | 14 | | | |
| 40 Paper fans, | pecul | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 41 Paper of all kinds, | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 0 9 9 8 | |
| 42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls), | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 1 0 7 3 | |
| 44 Rattan work of all kinds, | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | | |
| 45 Rhubarb, | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 2 1 5 0 | |
| 46 Silk, raw, whether Chekiang, Canton or elsewhere, all kinds, | " | 10 0 0 0 | 13.89 | } | 25 0 0 0 or | |
| Coarse, or refuse of silk, | " | 2 5 0 0 | 3.47 | | 15 0 8 0 | |
| Organzine, all kinds, | " | 10 0 0 0 | 13.89 | | | |
| Ribbons, thread, &c., | " | 10 0 0 0 | 13.89 | | 18 0 0 0 | |
| Silk piece goods of all kinds, as Silks, Satins, Pongees, Crapes, Velvets, Lutestrings, &c., &c., | " | 12 0 0 0 | 16.67 | | 8 1 0 0 | |
| N. B. The additional duty of so much per piece hitherto levied, to be henceforth abolished. | | | | | | |
| 47 Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and Woolen mixtures, and goods of such class, | " | 3 0 0 0 | 4.17 | | | |
| 48 Shoes and boots, leather, satin or otherwise, | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | | |

| ARTICLES. | Exports. | | New duty. | | Old duty. |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | PER. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | T. M. C. C. | T. M. C. C. |
| 94 Sandalwood ware..... | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | |
| 50 Soy..... | " | 0 4 0 0 | 56 | | catty. |
| 51 Silverware and Goldware..... | " | 10 0 0 0 | 13.89 | | 0 3 6 0 |
| 52 Sugar, white and brown..... | " | 0 2 5 0 | 35 | | 1 0 0 0 |
| 53 Sugar candy of all kinds..... | " | 0 3 5 0 | 49 | | 1 0 5 0 |
| 54 Tin Foil..... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 2 5 0 0 to |
| 55 Tea of all descriptions..... | " | 2 5 0 0 | 3.47 | | 5 0 0 0 |
| 56 Tobacco of all kinds..... | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | |
| 57 Turmeric..... | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | 0 9 7 8 |
| 58 Tortoise-shell ware..... | " | 10 0 0 0 | 13.89 | | 12 5 2 8 |
| 59 Trunks, of leather..... | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | |
| 60 Treasure (i. e. coin of all kinds)..... | free | | | | |
| 61 Vermilion..... | pecul | 3 0 0 0 | 4.17 | | 7 4 3 8 |
| Articles unenumerated in this tariff to pay 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | | | |

| ARTICLES. | Imports. | | New duty. | | Old duty. |
|--|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | PER. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | T. M. C. C. | T. M. C. C. |
| 1 Assafætida..... | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 2 3 0 0 |
| 2 Beeswax..... | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 1 5 5 0 |
| 3 Betelnut..... | " | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | 0 5 3 0 |
| 4 Bicho de mar, 1st quality or black,... | " | 0 8 0 0 | 1.12 | | 0 9 5 0 |
| do. 2d quality, or white,.... | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | |
| 5 Birds-nests, 1st quality or clean,.... | " | 5 0 0 0 | 6.94 | | 25 1 0 0 |
| do. 2d quality or good midg,.... | " | 2 5 0 0 | 3.47 | | 4 3 5 0 |
| do. 3d quality or uncleaned,.... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | |
| 6 Camphor, (Malay) 1st quality or clean, catty | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | 1 1 0 2 |
| do. 2d quality or refuse,.... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 0 3 7 2 |
| 7 Cloves, 1st quality or picked,..... | pecul | 1 5 0 0 | 2.10 | | 7 8 0 0 |
| do. 2d quality or mother cloves. . | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 2 0 2 0 |
| 8 Clocks, watches, spyglasses, all kinds of writing-desks, dressing-boxes, cutlery, perfumery, &c., &c. 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | | | |
| 9 Canvas, 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 31 inches wide,..... | piece | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | |
| 10 Cochineal,..... | pecul | 5 0 0 0 | 6.94 | | 2 3 0 0 |
| 11 Cornelians,..... | hund | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | each | 0 0 1 8 |
| do. Beads,..... | pecul | 10 0 0 0 | 13.89 | catty. | 0 1 3 2 |
| 12 Cotton,..... | " | 0 4 0 0 | 56 | | 1 5 0 0 |
| 13 Cotton Manufactures, viz., Longcloths, white, 30 a 40 yards long, 30 a 36 inches wide | piece | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | 0 2 9 4 |
| Cambrics and Muslins, 20 a 24 yards long, 41 a 46 inches wide,..... | piece | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | 0 6 7 0 |
| Gray or unbleached Cottons, viz., Longcloths, Domestic, &c., &c. 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,..... | " | 0 1 0 0 | 14 | | |
| Gray twilled Cottons, 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,..... | " | 0 1 0 0 | 14 | | 0 2 9 6 |
| Chintz, and Prints of all kinds, 24 a 30 yards long, 26 a 31 inches wide,.... | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | 0 2 7 0 |
| Handkerchiefs, over 1 yard square,.... | each | 0 0 1 5 | 2½ | | 0 0 3 0 |
| do. under 1 yard square,.... | " | 0 0 1 0 | 12½ | | |
| Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Velvetens, Silk and Cotton mixtures, Woolen and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods not in current consumption, 5 per cent. <i>ad val</i> . | | | | | |
| 14 Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread,.... | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 0 8 5 0 |
| 15 Cow Bezoar,..... | catty | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 2 0 5 2 |
| 16 Cutch,..... | pecul | 0 3 0 0 | 42 | | 0 9 9 0 |
| 17 Elephants' Teeth, 1st quality whole,.... | " | 4 0 0 0 | 5.55 | | 6 9 5 0 |
| do. 2d quality broken,..... | " | 2 0 0 0 | 2.78 | | 4 1 0 0 |

| ARTICLES. | Imports. | | | New duty. | | Old duty. | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| | PER. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | T. M. C. C. | T. M. C. C. | | |
| 18 Fishmaws,..... | pecul | 1 5 0 0 | 2.10 | | 1 3 8 0 | | |
| 19 Flints,..... | " | 0 0 5 0 | 7 | | 0 4 1 3 | | |
| 20 Glass, Glassware, and Crystal ware, of all kinds, 5 per cent ad valorem. | | | | | each 0 1 8 4 | | |
| 21 Gambier,..... | " | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | 0 5 8 3 | | |
| 22 Ginseng, 1st quality,..... | " | 38 0 0 0 | 52.77 | cty. | 0 4 5 2 | | |
| do. 2d quality or refuse,..... | " | 3 5 0 0 | 4.86 | | | | |
| 23 Gold and Silver Thread, viz. | | | | | | | |
| 1st quality or real,..... | catty | 0 1 3 0 | 18 | pci. | 13 2 0 0 | | |
| 2d quality or imitation,..... | " | 0 0 3 0 | 4 | | | | |
| 24 Gums: Benjamin,..... | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | | |
| Olibanum..... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | | |
| Myrrh..... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | | |
| Gums unenumerated, 10 per cent. ad val. | | | | | | | |
| 25 Horns, buffalo's and bullocks',..... | " | 2 0 0 0 | 2.78 | | | | |
| 26 Horns, unicorn or rhinoceros',..... | " | 3 0 0 0 | 4.17 | | 23 6 0 0 | | |
| 27 Lincn, fine, as Irish or Scotch 20'a 30 yards long, 29 a 37 inches wide, piece | | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 0 2 9 6 | | |
| Coarse lincn, or lincn and cotton mixtures, silk and lincn mixtures, &c. &c., 5 per cent. ad val. | | | | | | | |
| 28 Mace, or flower of nutmeg,..... | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | | |
| 29 Mother-o'-pearl shells,..... | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | 0 5 8 0 | | |
| 30 Metals, viz. | | | | | | | |
| Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | | |
| " manufactured, as in sheets, rods, &c., &c..... | " | 1 5 0 0 | 2.10 | | 1 5 2 0 | | |
| Iron, unmanufactured as in pigs..... | " | 0 1 0 0 | 14 | | 0 3 3 0 | | |
| " manufactured, as in bars, rods &c., &c..... | " | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | | | |
| Lead, in pigs or manufactured..... | " | 0 4 0 0 | 56 | | 0 8 2 0 | | |
| Quicksilver..... | " | 3 0 0 0 | 4.17 | | 1 7 5 0 | | |
| Steel, unmanufactured..... | " | 0 4 0 0 | 56 | | 0 8 4 0 | | |
| Tin,..... | " | 1 6 0 0 | 1.40 | | 1 9 5 0 | | |
| Tin plates..... | " | 0 4 0 0 | 56 | | | | |
| Unenumerated metals, ten per cent. ad valorem. | | | | | | | |
| 31 Nutmegs, 1st quality or cleaned..... | " | 2 0 0 0 | 2.78 | | 6 2 2 0 | | |
| " 2d quality or uncleaned..... | " | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | | |
| 32 Pepper..... | " | 0 4 0 0 | 56 | | 1 2 2 0 | | |
| 33 Putchuck..... | " | 0 7 5 0 | 1.04 | | 2 1 8 0 | | |
| 34 Rattans..... | " | 0 2 0 0 | 28 | | 0 5 7 0 | | |
| 35 Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds.. | free | | | | | | |
| 36 Rose Maloes..... | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 5 7 5 0 | | |
| 37 Saltpetre (to be sold only to govern- ment agents)..... | " | 0 3 0 0 | 42 | | | | |
| 38 Shark's fins, 1st quality or white..... | pecul | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | 1 5 3 0 | | |
| " 2d quality, or black..... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | | |
| 39 Skins and furs, viz. | | | | | | | |
| Cow and ox hides, tanned or untanned | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | | |
| Sea Otter Skins..... | each | 1 5 0 0 | 2.10 | | 1 4 2 0 | | |
| Fox Skins, large..... | " | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | 0 1 4 5 | | |
| do. small..... | " | 0 0 7 5 | 10 | | 0 0 7 2 | | |
| Tiger, Leopard, Marten..... | " | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | 0 1 5 0 | | |
| Land Otter, Raccoon, Shark skins.... | hund. | 2 0 0 0 | 2.78 | | 0 0 7 3 | | |
| Beaver skins..... | " | 5 0 0 0 | 6.94 | | 2 0 1 2 | | |
| Hare, Rabbit, Ermine..... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | 0 4 5 0 | | |
| 40 Smalts..... | pecul | 4 0 0 0 | 5.55 | | 9 2 0 0 | | |
| 41 Soap..... | " | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | | |
| 42 Stockfish, &c.,..... | " | 0 4 0 0 | 56 | | | | |
| 43 Seahorse teeth..... | " | 2 0 0 0 | 2.78 | | | | |

| ARTICLES. | Imports. | | New duty. | | Old duty. | |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | PER. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | T. M. C. C. | D. C. | T. M. C. C. |
| 44 Treasure, and money of all kinds.... | free | | | | | |
| 45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c., in quart botls. hund. | | 1 0 0 0 | 1.40 | | | |
| In pint bottles..... | pecul | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| In casks..... | pecul | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | | | |
| 46 Woods, viz., Ebony..... | pecul | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | | | |
| Sandalwood..... | pecul | 0 5 0 0 | 70 | 2 1 6 0 | | |
| Sapan wood..... | pecul | 0 1 0 0 | 14 | 0 6 7 0 | | |
| Unenumerated woods, 10 per cent. ad valorem. | | | | | | |
| 47 Woollen Manufactures, viz. | | | | | | |
| Broadcloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit cloths, &c., 54 a 64 inches wide, per chang of 141 inches.. | chang | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | 0 7 0 0 | | |
| Longells, Cassimeres, Flannels and narrow cloths of this description, | pecul | 0 0 7 0 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 2 0 5 | | |
| Blankets of all kinds..... | each | 0 0 0 0 | 14 | | | |
| Dutch Camlets..... | chang | 0 1 5 0 | 21 | 1 3 2 0 | | |
| Camlets..... | pecul | 0 0 7 0 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | |
| Imitation camlets, Bombazetts, &c.... | pecul | 0 0 3 5 | 5 | | | |
| Bunting (narrow)..... | pecul | 1 0 1 5 | 2 | | | |
| Unenumerated Woollen goods, or silk and woolen mixtures, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem. | | | | | | |
| 48 Woolen Yarn..... | pecul | 3 0 0 0 | 4.17 | | | |
| Articles unenumerated in this tariff, 5 per cent. ad valorem. | | | | | | |

Note. The pecul contains 100 catties; a catty is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. av., a pecul is 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. av. The chang contains ten cubits or *chi*, each of which, by this tariff, is computed at 14.1 inches; the Chinese foot, however, varies from 12.7 inches to 14.625 inches, according to circumstances. The duties are levied in sycee silver, and the following are the rates at which coins are received in payment.

| | T. | M. | C. | C. | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|----|--|
| Rupees weighing | 109 | 7 | 9 | 0 | } are respectively equal to 100 taels weight of sycee. |
| Peruvian dollars weighing | 111 | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| Mexican dollars weighing | 111 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bolivian dollars weighing | 112 | 1 | 5 | 0 | |
| Chilian dollars weighing | 112 | 5 | 2 | 0 | |
| Chopped dollars weighing | 113 | 2 | 0 | 7 | |

The above percentage, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. difference between hop-po's and shroff's weights, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for refining, must be added to the scale of duties extended in the column of dollars and cents to show the actual duty. This column is made out from the first at the rate nearly of 7 mace 2 candareens to a dollar.

The column of figures containing the old duty is taken from Morrison's Commercial Guide, which see for remarks explanatory, pages 33-40.

No. 11.
GENERAL REGULATIONS,

Under which the British Trade is to be conducted at the five Ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shánghái.

I. PILOTS.

Whenever a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports opened to trade, viz., Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay.

Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

II. CUSTOM-HOUSE GUARDS.

The Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the

Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

III. MASTERS OF SHIPS REPORTING THEMSELVES ON ARRIVAL.

Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the abovementioned ports, the Captain will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit his Ship's Papers, Bills of Lading, Manifest, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars. For presenting a false Manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars. For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The Consul having taken possession of the Ship's Papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the register-tonnage of the ship, and the particulars of the Cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

IV. COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINESE MERCHANTS.

It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese Authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must, however, be distinctly understood, that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English Merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong-merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

V. TONNAGE DUES.

Every English merchantman, on entering any one of the abovementioned five ports, shall pay Tonnage Dues at the rate of five mace per Register-ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the abovementioned five ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff. All duties incurred by an English Merchant Vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of Tonnage Dues, must first be paid up in full; which done the Superintendent of Customs will grant a Port Clearance, and this being shown to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers and permit the vessel to depart.

VII. EXAMINATION OF GOODS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Every English merchant, having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof, and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately dispatch a recognized linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot to attend to his interests, when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to.

Regarding such goods as are subject by the tariff to an *ad-valorem* duty, if the English merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price, at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

To fix the tare on any article, such as tea:—if the English merchant cannot agree with the custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average Tare upon these chests shall be assumed as

the Tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the Tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English Merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

VIII. MANNER OF PAYING THE DUTIES.

It is hereinbefore provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five ports, shall pay all Duties and Tonnage Dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain shroffs, or banking establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licences, authorizing them to receive Duties from the English Merchants on behalf of government, and the receipt of these shroffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government Voucher. In the paying of these duties different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal purity with sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendent of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per centage may be necessary to makethem equal to standard or pure silver.

IX. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sets of balance yards for the weighing of goods, of money weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the custom-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five Ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British Merchants and Chinese officers of customs regarding the Weights or Measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards and disputes decided accordingly.

X. LIGHTERS OR CARGO BOATS.

Whenever any English merchant shall have to land or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of Lighter or Cargo-boat he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat people, while engaged in conveying goods for English merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS.

No English merchant ships may tranship goods without special permission; should any urgent case happen where transhipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special officer to be present at the transhipment. If any one presumes to tranship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

XII. SUBORDINATE CONSULAR OFFICERS.

At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate Consular Officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should anything of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships, to sell clothes or other necessaries to the sailors living on board.

XIII. DISPUTES BETWEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.

Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRUIZERS ANCHORING WITHIN THE PORTS.

An English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five Ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. ON THE SECURITY TO BE GIVEN FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.

It has hitherto been the custom, when an English Vessel entered the Port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong-merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such Security Merchant. But these security merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid five Ports.

ART. IX. *Journal of Occurrences: departure of lieut.-colonel Malcolm in the steamer Akbar; Kiying's proclamation; French consulate.*

THE preceding article contains, in the proclamation of the 24th inst. by H. E. sir H. Pottinger, and the other documents, most of the public events of the present month. The steamer Akbar was dispatched on the 31st inst., to Suez, taking lieut.-col. Malcolm as bearer of the commercial treaty and tariff lately agreed upon between the British and Chinese plenipotentiaries. H. E. Kiying has published the same in Chinese, under his official seals. He has also issued a proclamation that the ships of other nations are to trade at all the ports on the same terms as the English; this important paper will appear in our next number.

French Consulate in China. We have been requested to correct an error we inadvertently made in the number of the Repository for January last, page 18, in giving the list of foreign consuls in China; we there included the names of Messrs. Jancigny and Challaye under one bracket as French, though by no means intending to say that there were two French consuls; for the former is not connected with the French consulate. This at present consists of the following gentlemen.

- M. le Comte de Ratti-Menton, *Consul.*
- Mr. Charles Alex. Challaye, *Elève consul.*
- Mr. Aimé Rivoire, *Chancelier.*
- Mr. J. M. Callery, *Interpreter to the consulate.*





